# WEEKLY (3) PEOPLE.



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PRICE TWO CENTS.

# FURTHER RETURNS

OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY VOTE.

Despite All the Agencies of Capitalism Used Against the S. L. P. the Party Vote to Solid-Important Gains in Many Places-Kaugaroos Disintegrate.

The returns of the Socialist Labor Party vote are meagre as yet, and as in previous years it is likely that the final figures will not be known until the official figures will not be known until the official count is declared. From the returns at hand it is evident that despite the "reform" hysteria, despite the attempt of the Beast Behind Czolgosz to place the shooting of President McKinley upon the S.L.P., despite the efforts of the espitalist decoy duck, variously called "Social Democracy," "Socialist" party, "Public Ownership" party, etc., etc., despite the howlings of the Organized Scabberz, despite the Isbored efforts of capitalist press and pulpit, in a word despite all the influences that capitalism can muster the S.L.P. stands firm as a rock making important gains in many places.

The many letters received by the DAI.

IN PEOPLE from the comrades since election day are an earnest that everywhere the work will at once be taken up with renewed zeal. The slogau is, The next fight has begun!

The following are the latest returns received: N. Attleboro.
Berkeley
Dartmouth
Dighton
Freetown
Norton
Raynham
Reheboth
Ameabury
Andover
Danyara

New York.	
(Partial and incomplete returns	.)
Albany County:	3
Cayuga County	19
Buffalo	578
Fulton County: Gloversville	5
Johnstown	1643

Oneida County: 130
Rome 20
Onondaga County: 357 

> Total..... 8665 IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The S. L. P. Increases Its Vote and

Becomes an Official array. Boston, Mass., Nov. 9.—From a canvans of unofficial returns from 23 cities and &2 towns in Massachusetts, comprising those which in 1900 cast about 75 per cent. of the votes for the Social-ist Labor Party, and for the Kangaroo ist Labor Party, and for the Kangaroo Social Democratic party, it appears that the Socialist Labor Party has retrieved itself and is again entitled to official recognition, on account of having cast at least 3 per cent. If the vote for governor. It also appears that the Social Democratic party retains its official standing but with a greatly reduced total and percentage.

The vote for the Social Democratic candidate for governor fell off about 20 per cent. as compared with the vote of 1900, but the vote of the whole state fell off about 16 per cent. as compared with the same time. The vote of the Socialist Labor Party

ows a gain in the 115 cities and towns

shows a gain in the 115 cities and towns before mentioned of 12 per cent., as compared with the vote of last year.

The Bocialist Labor vote led the democratic Social vote in Boston 16 votes. Last year the social democrats led the Socialist Labor vote by 201.

Based upon the votes thus far canvassed the total vote of the social democratic social democratic constitution of the social democratic constitution of

ocratic candidate for governor will be 10,476, and for the Socialist Labor candidate for governor 9,738. Last year the Social Democratic vote for governor was 13,260 votes, and the Socialist Labor

Party vote was 8,784.
Unofficial returns give the vote of the state in Tuesday's election as follows, as 

compared with 1900:	
1901	1900
Republican185,978	228,054
Democratic114,626	130,078
Social Democratic 10,476	13,260
Socialist Labor 9,738	8.784
Prohibition 4,150	5,950
The percentages compare as	follows:
1901	1900
Republican	59.06
Democratic	33.68
Social Democratic 3.22	3.43
Socialist Labor 3.00	2.27

The official vote of last Tuscday's el-lection for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party is as follows:

here were many radical changes in vote of the two parties. In Haver-Boston and Brockton the social demats lost over 1200 votes. At the same the vote for Carey increased in rachill showing his Democratic af-

For Governor-Hugh D. MacTier, 16. For Lieutenant Governor-Hugh Bolton. 60. For Attorney General-B. Dorsey Hations.

The most notable gain for the Social Mulier, 208.

Democratic party was made in Spring-field, the home of the gubernatoral cau-didate, where the vote increased from 287 in 1900 to 521 this year.

The Socialist Labor Party showed gains in Fall River, Lawrence, Salem. Holyoke, Northampton and Lowell.

Following is a table showing the vote for the candidate for governor of the

for the ca	ndidate	for gov	rernor o	of the
two parties				
1900:				
	-Soc.	Dem	-Soc. L	abor_
	1901	1900	1901	1900
Boston		1714	1297	1511
Beverly	66	95	40	5
Brockton	887	1180	145	225
Cambridge .	174	240	243	241
Chelsea	117	159	85	131
Chlcopee	161	83	59	32
Everett	45	91	95	100
Fall River.	156	307	822	357
Fitchburg .	228	202	224	203
Gloucester .	32	61	89	50
Haverhill .	1145	1729	159	173
Holyoke	(10 to 10 to	.3415	-2015	964

Medford ...
New Bedf'd
Melrose ...
Newburyp't
Newton ...
No. Adams ...
N'rhampt'n
Pittsfield ...
Outner

Quincy
Salem
Somerville
Springfid
Taunton
Waltham
Woburn
Worcester
Adams

N. Attleboro

Essex Georgei'n Groveland Hamulton Ipswich Lynfield

o. Andever

Peabody Ralisbury ... Raugus Swampscott Rockport ... Topsfield ... Wenham ... W. Newbury

Braintree . Dedham . . Holbrook . . Randolph . .

Norwell ... Pembroke ... Rockland ...

is as follows:

Rhode Island.

for Rhode Island, in a very light poll,

Barrington .....

Lopkinton .....

Woonsocket .....

Virginia.

RICHMOND CITY AND HENRICO

COUNTY.

Total ...... 1,398

For House of Delegates—Edward Schade, 80. Mr. Quantz polled 27 votes and their nominee for the House, Mr. Emerson, got 130 votes.
No official news has been yet received from Roanoke, where we also had a full ticket. Quantz the "Socialist" or Kangaroo candidate did not vote, and his follow-

ton. 87.

Downey, 48.

ers are after him. Porter County, Pa.

that party were on the ticket.

NEWPORT NEWS.

For Governor-Hugh D. MacTier, 18.

For Lieutenant Governor-Hugh Bol-

For Attorney General-B. Dorsey

	The following is the official vote	for
	State Treasurer:	
	McCon-	
	nell, Bar	nes
	S.L.P. S.L	P.P
	Alleghany 1	(
	Austin 11	
	Bingham 1	
	Clara 1	. (
	Coudersport 5	•
	Eulalia 2	š
ij	Galeton 1	
	Harrison 0	
	***************************************	i
	Tromer	
	Osnayo Borough 2	(
	Portage 0	
	Sharon 1	
	Sueden 1	
	West Branch 3	(
	33	30

The S.L.P. vote last year was 11.

Allentown, Pa.

Allentown, Pa., Nov. 8.—The official computation of Lehigh County's vote gives McConnell, S.L.P. candidate for State Tressurer, 38 votes. Thomas Law-ry, for Judge of Sumpreme Court, 39. Malloney last year received 50. Public ownership party received 8; last year 13 for Debs.

S. L. P. Increase in Wilmerding-Lone Kang Wiped Out.

Wilmerding, Pa., Nov. 7 .- The S.L.P. polled 93 votes here, last year the vote was 54. Last year the Kangs polled one vote, this year none.

Philadelphia Incomplete.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7.—Incomplete returns give the S.L.P. 236 votes. The Kang vote of 1297 fo Debs last year has dropped to 568 this year.

McKeesport, Pa.

McKeesport, Pa., Nov. 9—The vote here for McConnell, S.L.P., candidate for State Treasurer, was 72; for Lawry, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, 76; Brown, Judge Orphan's

Connectionet.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov 1 .- S. L. P. of Bridgeport polled 91 votes—all straight but two. Owing to the intense sentiment created in favor of Dennis Mulvehill, a working man on the Democratic ticket, for Mayor, all but the strict class-con-scious element were carried off their feet. The S. D. Poliglots who last year claimed a membership of 60 could not put up a ticket, and MUST have voted Democratic or Republican, as we can count almost every man who voted the ticket. Immediately after receiving the returns

the Agitation Committee took up the work for the coming year. Not one com-rade expressed disappointment, but rather the hammer more vigorously in the fu-

Rep-Dem Commbination in Moosup

Moosup, Conn., Nov. 7.-The only vote here was for delegates to the constitunere was for delegates to the constitu-tional convention. A. B. Lafieniere, the S.L.P. caudidate polled 35 votes. The Republicans and Democrats combined on one caudidate and polled 189 votes.

Last year the S.L.P. vote was 15.	
Passale County.	
Paterson, Nov. 9 The Socialist L	abor
Party vote is as follows:	
F. W. Wilson, Governor	366
James Wilson, Mayor S. D. P.	
Vail; Governor	374
Glanz, Mayor	219

Elizabeth, N. J. Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 7.—F. W. Wilson, S.L.P. candidate for Governor, polled 108 votes here. County vote not vet available.

Bloomfield, N. J. Bloomfield, N. J., Nov. 9.—The vote for Wilson, S<sub>4</sub>L.P., is 18; for Vail, 8.D.P., 20.

Bosten, Mass., Nov. 10 .- Away down among the sends, marshes and cran-berry bogs of Cape Cod. the wieds whiltling through stunted pine and denuded scrub oak, bear the tale of the advance of the S. L. P.

of the S. L. P.
Dennis, 5 votess; Yarmouth, d votes;
Barnstable, 5 votes; all for Berry. Not
a single vote for unclass-conscious socialistic, Kang Democracy, which last year polled a total of 11 votes in these towns.

Altoons, Pa., Nov. 12.-The election of Nov. 5 has shown very gratifying results. The S. L. F. vote in Blair county has made the usual uncompromising advance while the Social Democratic, Democratic Social glass conscious guzzlers, armory building, capitalistic voting, job-

For House of Delegates from Henrico

Joseph E. Madison, 58.

The "Socialist" nominee for Governor polled 23 votes. No other nominees of "LABOR" MAYOR REASSURES CAP-TALISTS.

San Francisco Mayor Elect Tells Them They Have Nothing To Fear from Him.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.-The "labor" candidate for Mayor of San Francisco defeated both his Republican and Democratic opponents. His name is Schmitz, is thirty-six years old, a professional musician and has had no previous experience in public office. He says: "I wish to state to the merchants and fiananciers of San Francisco that they need entertain no fears as to any action on my part tending to radical or revolutionary policy. I shall give invested capital the consideration which is due it. It shall be my concern to see that the interests of the laboring men and organizations are fairly safeguarded, but in this there can be no detriment to legitimate busines enterprise. My motto is: 'Equal right to all and special privileges to none.' Business men need not fear, for I am of a conservative disposition and shall conduct a conservative administration."

#### IN BELGIUM.

Class Conscious Socialists Moving Against Millerandism.

Antwerp, Belgium, Oct., 29.-A big meeting was held here by the Socialists on October 21 to consider the proposition to end the Boer war by boycotting English shipping. The Holland pure and simple union men had asked the Socialists of Antwerp not to unload or repair English vessels.

When the matter came up for discussion I took the platform and pointed out that to attempt such a boycott was not only not feasible but ridiculous that only an international boycott would be of any value and it was questionable if it could have any result. I pointed out that in France that "Socialist" Minister of Commerce had gotten the aid of the French naval author-ities to break a strike of French workingmen at Havre and no doubt other nations would aid England by adopting just such tactics on the plea of in-

In reply I was told that every land knows best how to handle its own problems and that the boycott was the There are lots of "Socialists" here

who are in the pure and simple unions. They call them Unnefunkie. These 'Socialists" are great borers-from-with-in. They still believe that lots of workingmen can be "bored" into the Socialist movement. So successful are they at it that the Socialist movement is weaker now numerically than it was five years ago. Nevertheless I see a growing anti-Millerandism current, and it will not be long before the genuine Socialist movement of Belguim is rid of Kangarooism. The movement in the United States is being closely watched by the intelligent and class conscious element here and they say hurrah for the intrepid Socialist Labor Party of

rades in America.

N. Van Kerkvoorde. Kindly give my regards to the com-

begging socialistic. Kangaroo, public, ownership conglomeration of freaks and fakirs have taken the usual plunge backward, as is natural with them. The vote follows

McConnell, S. L. P. 62. Barnes, P. O.

Judge Supreme Court: Laury, S. L. P. 69. Heydrick, P. O.

S. L. P. County Ticket: Hess, District Attorney, 93. O'Neil, Register, 77. Moyer, County Treasurer, 81. Yeach, Director Poor, 86. As will be seen from the above the

election has been a glorieus victory (sie!) for the freaks or wo be Socialist Party. The S. L. P. vote last year for Malloney for president was 65 in the county, the vote for Debs 35, as will be seen from the foregoing the S. L. P. has made a steady advance gaining from 12 to 28 votes in the county. The freaks have made a steady gain-back ward or a loss of nine to ten votes While they have made a loss of ten per cent, the Fighting S. L. P. has made a gain of twenty per cent. On with the fight comrades. Down with capitalism. All hail the dawn of the Socialist Republic! capitalism.

> Erie County, Pa. Socialist Labor Party.

		City	Co.	Total
i	McConnell		7	139
H	Thos. Lawry	.130	5	135
U	Schleicher, Co. Treas			145
d	Spittal. Dir. of Poor.	.143	9	152
i	Uhlmann, Coroner			
i	Kangaroo Public	Own	ershi	D.
H		City	Co.	Tota
H	Barnes	98	2	100
	Heydrick	.108		
	Kangaroo So	cialis	t.	
ß		4754-		(F)

Perry, Co. Treas.....125 7 132 Stephenson, Dir. of Poor. 139 6 145 Dr. A. A. Woods, Cor...150 9 168 Perry, Co. Treas.....125

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 11.—The S. L. P. candidate received the following vote in this Lackawanna county: McConnell ..... 

East Liverpool, O. Nov. 11.-Thee 8 L. P. vote here is 40. Soc. Dem. 9. In the county, S. L. P. 61; Soc. Dem. 50.

Continued on Page 6.

# A "LABOR" MAYOR.

SHREWD MOVE BY THE BRIDGE-PÔRT DEMOCRATIC MACHINE.

Dennis Mulvibill, The Taxpayers Friend, Was a Discarded Republican Politician-How a Silk Hat Story Became the Leading Issue.

Bridgepoort, Conn., Nov. 10 .- A great deal has been said about the election of Denis Mulvihill the so-called labor candidate to the Mayorality chair. Instead of this in the slightest degree being a labor victory, it is just the opposite. The nomination of Denis Mulvihill was a shrewd move made by the Democratic machine when they nominated him for Mayor.

Here in Bridgeport the Republican machine had become irksome to the taxpayers because of the lavish outlay of the money extorted from "the people." Some whispers of public dissatisfaction had found entrance in Democratic papers from time to time but these complaints were regard as partisan utterances inspired by political pique, or when facts seemed to give credence to the occusations the criticised hushed the adverse reflections with promises of reform, or else silenced the accuser, if he happened to hold office, by dropping him om place.

In this manner Denis Mulvihill, ar Alderman from the east side, was relegated to the rear when his insistent voice bade the financial dispensers go slow with sums squandered in "needless" improvements. So often and so vociferously did his strident tones beat upon the public ear that his words made an impression and the "watchdog of the treasury," as Mulvihill came to be

known, became popular.

Election time was approaching and the Republican machine nominated for another term the retiring Mayor Stirling. The Democratic nomination wa fairly begging. The professional politicians of the party could not be induced to touch the proferred honor. They fear ed defeat, or else sharing in the plunder they were satisfied with the half loaf. In the extremity of frequent re fusal some inspired Democrat suggested the name of Mulvihill. The suggestion was not considered seriously at first and it was thought that some facetions person was making cruel sport of a "poor, but honest," townsman. For though returned to office on the Aldermanic board by his numerous friends on the east side, Mulvihill had remained a stoker in a foundry.

The regular machine men considered it an absurdity but their opposition was overcome and the nomination flew to Mulvihill with the classic mercurial speed, and from the moment that a Republican ex-Mayor-named-Taylor-indorsed the ticket there was little hesitation in forecasting the result. The machine bent every sinew to beat back the overwhelming wave of enthusiasm which the candidacy of the "stoker" set in motion. At a great mass meeting of Swedish voters a well-known Republican it was reported, hinted that it would be a disgrace to elect a Mayor who could not bedeck himself with a silk hat. It is notorious that Denis never wore anything beter than a "nice cap," as one of his supporters avowed. But instead the sympathy of the Swedes the "silk hat" requirement served as a boomerang to the opposing Republicans. The Democrats made the most of it and the silk hat became the issue of the campaign. For the first time in the history of Bridgeport every Swede is said that have voted the Democratic ticket.

When the ballots were counted, the "rugged honesty" caudidate had more than 3,000 to spare. To-day, there fore, he enters upon his Mayoralty duties, placed in office by the larges vote ever polled by any candidate for the honor. He will begin to draw a sal ary of \$3,000 a year, and by a queer irony of fate he was the most bitter on ponent of the increase when it was a question of raising the Mayor's income from \$1,500 to the present figure. Mayor-elect Mulvihill, promises that the citizens of Bridgeport shall have no cause for alarm in his election to the Mayor's chair.

DEVELOPING CORRECTLY.

Social Democrats Organize to Pull the Leg of Incomining Adminis-tration. It is reported that a number of would-

be-grafters in the Eighth Assembly District have organized the Independent Citizens' League. The "organization" is to be in sympathy with the incoming administration, its declared purpose is to procure clean streets in the East side and to drive vice from the tenements The organizers state that the members of the league are principally Russsian, Austrian and Polish Jews, and it is claimed they are American citizens. The 'league' has established headquarters at 274 Grand street, where it will hole meetings every Friday. The president of the "league" is Social Democrat of the "league" is Social Democrat Meyer London, who with Social Democrats Miller and Barondess held a con-ference with Justice Jerome in the house of Barondess shortly before elec-tion. London says his organization already has 300 members.

CAPITALIST "REFORM."

It Results in Killing Kindly Customs Among the Samoans.

Washington, Nov., 8 .- While Commandant Benjamin F. Tilley, commandant of the United States naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, was in Wasington recently e submitted to Secretary Long is annual report upon affairs and conditions in this island possession.

Commander Tilley says that the Tutullians are a gentle- kindly, simple minded people, and that the form of government instituted by the United States has proved very popular with them. He recounts the numerous improvements in the system of self gov-ernment which have been suggested to the people and eagerly agreed to by them.

Two of the conditions which needed

reform are noteworthy. At stated in-tervals says Commander Tilley, a whole village would make up its mind to go on a "melanga," or a visiting party. All work would be abruptly stopped and all ages and sexes would start out on a wandering holiday. The spirit of hospitality, he says, is cultivated to an extreme among the natives, and at every village visited by the rovers the hosts felt it their burden duty to entertain on a lavish scale.

The visiting party would stay at one villafe just as long as their entertainers could provide food for them. When supplies ran out they bade hasty adieus and moved on to the next vil-lage to be "entertained."

Commander Tilley says that there
was never a time when a "melanga"

was not in progress sometime in the island

Another custom was the bestowing of presents of great value at weddings and other ceremonies, a practice which was carried to such excess that a single wedding often impoverished a whole village. Both of these practices were stopped, upon the suggestion of Comander Tilley, by the natives themselves Summing up the work of the year

in Tutuila, Commander Tilley says that an organized and successful government has been established which keep the people quiet and happy, and is help ing them materially in their journey along the pathway toward complete

CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Their Horrors Said to Surpass Any. thing Africa or Asia Can Show.

London, Nov. 9 .- The Daily News to-day exhustively surveys the con-centration camps in South Africa, with the following conclusion: "The truth is that the death-rate in the camps is incomparably worse than anything Africa or Asia can show. There is nothing to match it ever in the mortality figures of the Indian famines, where cholera and other epidemics have to be contended with." Statistics are produced in order to

prove this assertion.

The Government's advertisement for teachers to the camp children, set-ting forth that "the term of employment will be one year certain," is prominently displayed as evidence that the authorities have no intention of ending "the wholesale destruction of human life." The News urges all humane men not to wait for official reports, but to insist "on the camps being broken up and the people distributed among their friends, or removed to distribute where a freed at moved to districts where a fresh attempt can be made, under competent organization and with some regard to the preservation of life—that, or extermination and an eternal stain on the name of England."

HORRORS OF THE CONGO.

Terrible Stories Confirmed by An American Employee.

London, November, 7 .- Edgar Canisius, an American, who recently retired from the employ of the Congo Free And it will be an excellent advertising State, confirms the terrible stories told of the condition of the natives, especially in the portions termed the State Domain, where strangers are seldom admitted. Canislus, who accompanied Major Lothaire, commander of the Belgian troops in the Congo, on his earlier expédition after rubber, says 900 natives were killed in six weeks during that expedition, while a smaller expedition, commanded by a Belgian lieutenant, killed 300 natives in three weeks The district is practicaly under martial law, on the strength of which such endless barbarities are committed that the natives are absolutely terror-strik-

Cenisius further declares that the socalled punitive expeditions are in realrubber-sqeezing raids, conducted with such iniquitous methods that the natives are in a constant state of re-volt. While the conditions are somewhat improved in the territories work-ed by the concession companies, the lot of the natives in the State Domain. Canisius declares, is far worse than be-fore the advent of the whites. The natives are practicaly forced to work rub ber at the muzzles of rifles, receiving two cents a pound for what is sold for 75 cents at Antwerp. Thousands of natives have fled to the bush and live like wild animals. Along the jungle paths the bodies of those who have died of starvation are frequent sights.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

# **ELEVEN MORE DAYS**

IN WHICH TO GUARANTEE THE SUCCESS OF THE THANKSGIV-ING FESTIVAL.

Ladies' Auxiliary Putting Forth Strengous Efforts-Comrades Called Upon to Assist-Why This Affair Should be Our Greatest-Work for

The work on the DAILY PEOPLE Annual Thanksgiving Festival has been interfered with somewhat by the campaign, but now that it is over it will be possible to give undivided attention to making the affair on Nov. 28 a great success. The necessity for this must be apparent to all. It is a crucial effort. and one, if results are good, which will mean a great deal to the Socialist La-

bor Party,
During the sixteen months the DAILY PEOPLE has been in the field it has had to contend with difficulties which, from the standpoint of any but thorough Socialists, would have been fatal. That it has survived those difficulties is due to the untiring and persistent work of the Party members. A great deal has been accomplished. Some of the debt has been wiped out, and that in the short period that the paper has been published. The object now is to wipe out the remainder so that it will be possible to build the paper up, to broaden its field, and to accomplish many things which

are now impossible.

The strain of launching, supporting and strengthening the paper is undoubt-edly great. It went into a stormy sea where there are more wrecks than in any other. It has weathered every gale and now bids fair to be the most form-idable craft afloat. This it cannot be while it is hampered as at present. It will cost less to the Party to clear away all encumberances at once, than it will to allow them to drag back the work of

the Party and paper.

Therefore comrades are urged to do Therefore comrades are urged to do all that lies in their power to make this coming festival a success, the success of the year. It can be done and it should be done. From now until the doors open on Thanksgiving day there should be no letup to the effort.

We have only a few more days in which to accomplish a tremendous number of tasks. First, presents should be sent in. Some have already arrived, but compared with

have already arrived, but compared with this time last year the number is few. They form one of the most attractive and renumerative features of the fes-tival. They are disposed of to advan-tage, and nothing is too simple to bring in a little money. Trifling articles that cost but a small amount, fancy work, donations from tradesmen, etc., all have their value, and should be forwarded. If you have anything to give, send it to Miss Katie Pryor, 2-6 New Reade

street, New York.

The concert and vaudeville show will The concert and valuetine show who be the afternoon attraction. Kaltenborn's full symphony orchestra will render a programme of classic music. The fame of this orchestra has spread everywhere, and it is a fortunate circumstance that it has been secured for this concert. After the concert there will be an excellent value will be show. will be an excellent vaudeville show, and that in turn will be followed by

dancing until a late hour.

The cost of all this is only twenty five cents. If you push out tickets there are but few who will refuse the chance of obtaining so much for so little money. In the shop, at the club, in organizations of every kind, there is a good field for ticket selling. Much depends on the size of the crowd and an endeavor should be made to have one that will throw all former gatherings into the shade. Tickets can be obtained from L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

Then a special number of the DAILY PEOPLE will be gotten out. It will be both a holiday and a festival number. medium. The cost of space will be one dollar an inch, single column. Systematize the gathering of them, and visit every business man in your district. Present to him the desirability of purchasing space, and in very few cases will there be a refusal. This work is pressing and copy and money should be sent as early as possible to Hugo Vogt.
All hands to work. The issue

is great and requires great effort.

SICK MAN AT WHIPPPING POST.

The Sheriff Tried in Vain To Get Lashing Remitted. Dover, Del., Nov., 10.-Sheriff Frank

Reedy says he performed a most un-pleasant task yesterday in the public flogging of William H. Decker, horse thief. Decker had been ill. and is subject to violent attacks of heart trouble. He is a frail man of middle age, and when Sheriff Reedy heard him sentenced to an hour in the pillory and twenty lashes, he suggested of the sentence be remitted, as the man could not stand it.

Coming out into the chill air yes-erday. Decker shivered and h's terday. Decker shivered and his strength seemed to leave him as he faced the post. Sheriff Reedy appiled the lash lightly and much more rapidly than usual, making it not a severe punishment. Decker, upon reaching the prison corridor, seemed his nerve and he thanked the warden the kind treatment he received.

George W. Fowler, who, with his wife, Werthie Fowler, was convicted of forging a check for \$110, stood an hour in the pillory before the crowd.

# **CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.**

APITAL A MOVE ON FOOT TO PREVENT ITS

Treasury Officials Say It Is a Great Barrier To American Commercial Interests in the Orient-They Claim It Is Wrong in Principle and Ineffetive in Operation.

Washington, Nov. 10.-It is said that so certain are the transcontinental railing reason of Secretary Gage's attitude on May 5 next, will not be reenacted by Congress this winter that they are already enlarging their facilities to accommodate the swarms of Chinese om it is expected will come to the United States.

The fact has developed within the last few weeks that practically every officer of the Government who has anything to do with the administration of the Chinese Exclusion law "believes" that it is "ineffective" in its operation and that the statute which forbids Chinese laborers to enter the country should not be renewed when it expires by **Emitation** early next May. Secretary Gage and all the chief officers of the law is wrong in principle, that it is in-law is wrong in principle, that it is "inlaw is wrong in arisciple, that it is "inefective in operation and that the great commercial interests of the United States demand that it should not be renewed by Congress next spring. So proneunced is this feeling that it was thought at one time that Secretary Gage would recommend in plain terms, in this annual report, that the law be not re-enacted. The "friends" of the law have been so active, however, and the opposition on the Pacific Coast to the free immigration of Chinese on an equality with other foreigners has been manifested in so pronounced a way, that it is doubtful if Secretary Gage or manifested in so pronounced a way, that it is doubtful if Secretary Gage or officer of the Government will come squarely in favor of the repeal of The Chinese Exclusion Act was a sop

threwn to "organized labor" ten years ago. At that time the demand for Chinese labor came mostly from the Pacific Coast states. Now that other sections of the country want still cheaper labor the Federal officials find that the duty of administering it was vested in Treasury Department and was pointed for that purpose until a year or two ago, when the duty of carrying out the provisions of the law was asthe Immigration Bureau.

As the time approaches when the question of re-enacting the Geary law will be presented to Congress, the Treasury officials have begun to "question," from the experience of the last ten years, the "wisdom" of the Exclusion Act. They do not besitate to admit that the "best efforts" of the Government agents to accomplish what the Geary law was designed to accomplish have not met with As the time approaches when the quesed to accomplish have not met with flattering success. They say they do not care to make the statement publicly, but they nevertheless believe that very few of the hundreds or thousands of who are annually turned back from American ports ultimately fail to gain admittance to the country. Hun-dreds of Chinese come to San Francisco every year with an absolute guarantee from one or another of the powerful "Six Companies" of Chinese in that city that they will be enabled to land. If the federal agents deport them they return to China, and in a few months

return to China, and in a few months try again, either at San Francisco or at some other port, and eventually succeed in landing. Why they are permitted to land is not stated.

This, however, is not the controlling ing reason of Secretary Gage's atitude. The events of the last few years, he believes, have demonstrated the folly, from the American Commercial Commercial standpoint, of maintaining the eial standpoint, of maintaining the sent barriers against Chinese immiants. He, with other "progressive" hcials of the Government, holds that the success of the United States in ob-taining a large share in the commerce of al treatment of the Chinese. He argues that this country cannot maintain the preference for its Government which was shown by China during the late nego-tiations of the Powers at Pekin unless ent of the Chinese. He argues tiations of the Powers at Pekin unless it allows the Exclusion law to die its

natural death next spring.

The pure and simple organizations of the Pacific Coast have started the anti-Chinese agitation again, and the Mayor of San Francisco has called a meeting iscuss the matter and to memoralize gress for the re-enactment of the

But times have changed since the law s enacted and the Treasury Depart-nt has learned that the railroads and steamship lines and the great commer-cial bodies of the Pacific Coast are in favor of allowing the law to pass out of existence. These hodies, have taken an uncompromising position in favor of letting down the bars against Chinese immigration. They represent the great capitalist forces in the Western part of the continent which are making for the unfulfilment of Arrayian company. the upbuilding of American commerce in the Orient and for the development of

resources of the Coast region.

An article recently published in a agazine by Ho Yow, the Chinese Conmagazine by the low, the Camese Con-sul-General at San Francisco, in regard to the effects of the Exclusion law in the past and the probable effect of a continuance of the law on the statute continuance of the law on the statute books in the future, expresses, in a gen-eral way, the views entertained by Sec-retary Gage and the Federal officials who have been directly concerned in the administration of the law. Consul-Gen-eral Ho Yow declared in this article that the mast prosperous and promising days for California and the whole Pacific Coast, in respect to commerce with Chins, were the days prior to the enactment of the first Exclusion law in 1890. He showed that American trade with the Orient was increasing at that time at the rate of about a million dollars a year, and fellowing the Exclusion from South Africa.

act the trade with China decreased by about \$2,000,000 in two years. He de-clares that while China is being denounced by civilized people as an un-progressive and bigoted nation, the United States is taking the lead among all the nations of the world in measures which tend to keep China isolated and to prevnt her from making the progress which she ought to make in cou and civilization.

Secretary Gage believes that if the Exclusion law were to be allowed to go off the statute books the trade with China would increase by leaps and bounds and that the natural preference of China for the United States would

be shown in the most practical of ways. It is claimed that despite the most stringent regulations that could be devised by the Treasury Department un-der the authority of the Geary law, the number of Chinese entering the United States last year was considerably larger than the year before. Many of these Chinese entered the country by stealth, hundreds or thousands of them stealing across the border from British umbia or Mexico after having landed in those countries with the deliberate pur-pose of entering the United States.

It cost \$300,000 last year to administer the Geary law, and the immigration officials admit that the number of Chinese inspectors is lamentably small and that the needs of service, under the present system, demand an appropriation least twice as large as was made last year. Even then the officials hint that they have no confidence that the results expected from the law could be accom-plished.

It is said that the South as well as the Pacific coast would welcome Chinese labor. The Chinese it is claimed make good miners, railroad builders and agricultural workers, not only that but they would even invade the mills and factories, women and children would driven from the spindles.

It may be that the talk of letting down the bars is only for the purpose of giving the "organized labor" of the country something to talk about, and thus keep the minds of the rank and file off of other things.

Immigration Commissioner Powderly is

against the proposal, but then it affects his department. There is likely to be of mock heroics on the subject when Congress gets down to business.

## A. F. of L. and Chinese Exclusive

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federation Union, a delegate from Cali-fornia, who said that he was on a tour to stir up agitation against the dropping of the Geary law was allowed He said workingmen and petition Congress to re-enact the law. He said the Chinamen instead of eating the substantial food raised here, would ship cheap and inferior stuff from China and no one would be except the railroad lines. The Californian the gainer except and steamship lines. said it wasn't a question of labor but a question of patriotism that prompted agitation. Kangaroo Dooley asked the visitor if any effort had been to organize the Chinese in California, to which the delegate replied "no" and he was glad that there hadn't been any, The delegates applauded. The Cali-formian said that the A. F. of L. had mapped out a plan of campaign and would issue a pamphlet on the subject. He said that "our beautiful Hawaiian Islands had been made a Leper camp by the Chinese and our beautiful Philip pines would share the same fate."

#### TRACTION CONSOLIDATION PLANS Bringing Into Union the Properties Acquired by the Everett-Moore

Syndicate. Plans are well advanced for the virtual consolidation of the various city and interurban electric railway properties acquired recently by the Everett-Moore syndicate, these railways embracing lines from Cleveland to Detroit and in those cities, with branches in Indiana and as far south as Wheeling. W. Va., and having a total length of about one thousand miles. The combination is to be effected through the organization of a proprietary company, to be capitalized, it is said, at about \$50,000,000, to take over the stocks and bonds of the present properties controlled by the syndicate, these beomway Company, the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, the Cleveland, Painsville & Eastern Railroad Company, the Cleveland & Eastern Railway pany, the Cleveland & Eastern Railway Company, the Cleveland and Chagrin Falls Electric Railway Company, the Chagrin Falls and Eastern Railway Company, the Northern Ohio Traction Company, the Northern Ohio Traction Company, the Toledo, Fremont & Norwalk Railroad Company, the Sandusky, Norwalk and Southern Railway Sompany, the Sandusky and Interurban Electric Railway Company and the Lorain & Cleveland Company and the Lorain & Cleveland Railway Company.

Henry A. Everett and Edward W. Moore are at the head of the syndicate, and August Belmont, W. G. Oakman, president of the Guaranty Trust Com-pany of this city, and Geo. W. Young, president of the United States Mort-gage and Trust Company, are to be trustees for the stockholders under trustees for the stockholders underthe plan of consolidation. The
Guaranty Trust Company, is the
depository for the shares of the Detroit
United Railway Company, for exchange
into securities of the new corporation.
At a meeting Saturday of the board of
directors of the Detroit United Railway
Company, which is the principal
company controlled by the EverettMoore syndicate, an issue of Moore syndicate, an issue of \$35,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds was authorized, it is said, for the purpose of taking up existing obligations and providing funds for developing the sys-

# BRAVE S. L. P.

Conscious of Its Rights It Defics a Pennsylvania Official Anarchist.

Pittburg, Oct. 30.-That well nown and aggressive Italian com-ade Peter Sambuco, recently removed from the mining regions of the Youghio gheny River to those along the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Shortly after his arrival in his new home he took up the work of establishing a section of the S. L. P. in that locality. He engaged a hall in the hamlet of Finleyville, and requested the Pennsylvania State Committee to send him a speaker on Sunday afternoon, the 27th inst. On Friday the 25th, he, in company with other comrades, tacked hand-bills announcing the approaching meeting. The old moss-backs of Finleycille were awe stricken. The very idea of holding a political meeting in their staid old village on the Lord's day. Not only that, but a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party!!! They would not alow it! So, no sooner had the handwould not alow it. So, no sooner and the hand-bills adorned the telegraph poles and stable sides, than the good, pious, law-abiding citizens pulled them down. Upon seeing this the comrades turned in and reported them. Here the Burgess and "High Constable" took part in the interesting proceedings. They went to the owner of the hall and told him "that they could not allow him to let his hall for such an unholy purpose on the Lard's day." After threatening him withh dire day." disaster, if he permitted the meeting on Sunday, the Burgess and High Constable withdrew, saying to each other: "Just watch Finleyville make the Socialist Labor Party look like thirty cents. After this interview the owner of the hall sent for Comrade Sambuco, and after telling him what had happened, gave back the money that had been paid to him for

to get in trouble over this matter, and unless you can get permission from the village authorities to hold your meeting can not allow you the use of my hall."
"The comrade pointed out to him how ridiculous was the position of the authorities in this matter, but all to no pur-

the use of the hall, stying: "I do not want

On Sunday the speaker alighted from the train, and was informed by the comrades how matters stood. We first called on the owner of the hall, and were told by a member of the family that he had gone to Pittsburg, and would not get back until Monday. No, they didn't exactly know where the key was, but if could get permission from the author-We informed them that it was unnecessary to ask the authorities for permission to hold a meeting in a private hall on private property, and furthermore, we would hold them responsible for a breech of contract, hiring their hall to us for a meeting on a certain day, and then refusing to allow us the use of the same. Seeing that the family were thoroughly frightened and that they honestly believed the authorities could put them in prison and confiscate their property if they permitted the meeting, we hied us across the street, and pounded on the door of the sidence of the High Constable. To a

girl, who appeared, we said: "Is the Constable in?"
"Yes, sir."

"Tell him we desire to see him."

The girl disappeared, and in a few moments his High Constableness stood Comrades, many of you have seen in the illustrations of Charles Dickens' nov-

els, those rotund, punch-soaked, grotesque characters, who either frighten you their appearance or provoke you to laughter. Well, in the door-way stood such a person, a Dickens character from head to "Mr. Constable," I began, "I represent

the Socialist Labor Party, and am here to ascertain by what right you interfere in such an anarchistic manner with the rights and privileges of the citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania?"

'I am not doing so.' "But you told the proprietor of the hall in which we propose to hold our meeting that you would not permit it."

"I said you couldn't hold a meeting on Sunday; now, I have no objection to a school gathering, or a Starvation Army rally, and would welcome the Rev. Bigelow, the Rev. Vail, the Rev. Wilson, the Rev. Herron, or any of the other dominies of the Social Democrat Democrat Social, Brotherhood of Mankind, them the whole village on Sunday, any other day for a meeting, but you felany other day for a meeting, but you re-lows are not like any of those people which I have named; you don't care to cater to the High Constable, which is myself, nor the Burgess, which is myself, nor the chief of police, which is my-self, nor the city police force, which is composed EXCLUSIVELY of myself, composed EXCLUSIVELY of myself, nor the town marshall, which is myself, nor the street commissioner, which is myself. Consequently, all these worthy offi-cers have decided that you can not desecrate the Lord's day by holding a politi-

cal meeting, so there."

"But I see you allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to run their coal, coke, stone, mud, freight, passenger and all other trains, through your village sometimes see men working in the coal mines within the precincts of your classi-cal village, is not that desecration of the Sabbath 2".

by holding a meeting of the Socialistic Laboring Party."

"Will you please show me the law which prohibits the holding of meetings in this place on Sunday?" "Don't have any such law; we don't need it."

"Then we will hold the meeting." "If you attempt to hold that meeting we, the officers of this twon, which is myselves, will come down there and clean

out the hall." "That will be so kind of you, and I am sure the proprietor will appreciate your services as janitor."
"I don't mean that, I mean the officers,

which is myselves, will throw you all out of the window." "O, I see; well, get your different selves together and come down and throw

us out." With that we withdrew.

The members of the family of the gentleman who owned the hall had seen us talking to the wrathful warden, and change of sto-concluding we had come to some under made known."

standing with his High Constableness they began a search for the key. After about three-quarterss of an hour's delay the key was found, inserted in the lock and the door swung open; the people entered, and the meeting commenced.

Sure enough the High Constable came n, but instead of throwing us out of the window, as he had said he would, he threw himself down in a chair, and remained a silent and attentive adultor during the whole of the meeting. He was roasted by the speaker for his game of bluff and bluster, and took his lashing without even a show of resenting it Comrade Gilchrist, spoke in English, and Comrade Sambuco in Italian. broken the ice. We have called their game of bluff and bluster, and now prooose to build up a strong movement in Finleyville, Pa.

D. E. GILCHRIST, Pittsburg, Oct. 30.

#### "NEW FORM OF MARRIAGE."

Rev. Herron's Sister Makes a Bid for the Same Kind of Advertising.

Encouraged by the freak advertising and notoriety achieved by the perfect y commonplace marriage of George D. Herron, the agitator to Miss Carrie Rand, "his diciple and ffinity," to say nothing of purse bearer, Miss Margaret Evelyn Herron, of Metuchen, N. J. the Revernd's sister has announced her intention of marrying Dr. Henri Verner Berghall, of Manistee, after the same fashion. This fashion is the same old fashion that thousands go through every day without noticing mind of the Rev. Herron to find that he he had found a new way of adver tising.

"I believe that marriage is away above all earthly forms;" she say "that there is something to infinite about love to be measured by earthly pledges-vair dle pledges, which are so often broken What do such yows count for if two hearts are afire with love which knows no expression from the lips?" She has not yet copyrighted these burning words, and probably will not, as they have been used before by Miss Laura

Miss Herron is a firm believer in what she terms "the new and simple form of marriage." Partaken of recent

The marriage of Prof. Herron to Miss Rand was performed by the Rev. William Brown, of the Plymouth Congre gational Church, Rochester, who joined the hands of the principals and said: "This is the time and place for the muse of a poet, the speech of a god The office of a priest or a magistrate were an intrusion here." It has not yet been discovered why he said it out it is probable that he was paid by the Mrs. Herron then in process of con struction.

When Mrs. Herron was informed that the residents of Metuchen were generally opposed to the "new form of marriage" she said she had heard of the dissatisfaction, but the views of or townspeople did not interest her.

of marriage are right," she said, "it is a matter of total indifference to me what neighbors may say. Any opposi-tion here among the ministers and townspeople would certainly have very little weight with me. They have a right to think as they please, and I shall reserve the same right for my-

Dr. Berghall, whom Mss Herron is to marry, is himself a non-political "So-cialist," who last year voted for Bryan. He is a practicising physician in Man-istee, Mich., and an exile from Sweden He came to New York and afterward vent West, where he and Miss Herron

became acquainted some years ago.

The same minister who attended her brother's union with Miss Rand will wedding. The Rev. William T. Brown simply stood by at the Herron-Rand wedding and heard each of them say: "We intend to live together hereafter as man and wife," after which he made a few remarks, which he concluded by eaying:

"In the rythm of two souls there is no yesterday, no to-morrow; there is only an eternal now. I announce them man and wife." Then he solemnly man and wife." Then he solemnly marched to the dining room and made short work of the ginger-pop and plum

## NEW STEEL PLATE COMBINE.

Rumors of Formation of \$50,000,00 Corporation To Include Big Mills.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The North American said to-day: "A new fifty-million-dollar steel corporation is being formed for the purpose of uniting in one powerful combination the plate mills of the country. Ten or more plants, including Pennsylvania companies that are now doing a large business, are to be absorbed by the new concern.
"Four of the properties are east of

the Alleghenies. These are the Lukens Iron Works of Coatesville, the Tide water Steel Company, Chester: the Cen water Steel Company, Chester; the Central Steel Company, Harrisburg, and the Worth Brothers' mills. These four represent an active estimated capitalization of about \$10,000,000.

"It is understood that Jones & Laugh-lar corporation, and that eventually the with \$20,000,000 capital, will enter the combination and will be the strongest concern in it. Details regarding the Western interests that will be represn ted are lacking, but these will probably be made known in the course of a few days in an official announcement of the

"A significant feature of the deal is the active part taken in it by Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Schwab attended a conference held in this city early in the week, and had much to do with shaping the plans of the concern. This is believed to indicate that it will be oper-ated in harmony with the billion-dol-lar corporation, and that eventually the new company may become identified with Mr. Schwab's corporation.

"The joint output of all the companies aggregate 475,000 tons.

"The new company will take up the securities of the constituent concern both by means of cash payments and an ex-change of stock upon a basis not yet

# DILL ON TRUSTS.

SAYS THEY HAVE A TENDENCY TO BECOME CALLOUS TO PUBLIC OPINION.

Nevertheless He Advocates Public ity As a Means of Regulating and Controling Them-National Legis-Intion Also Proposed.

Chicago, Nov. 10 .- The Merchants' Club heard all about trusts and economics at the annual dinner in the Auditorium last night. James B. Dill spoke on "Trusts, Their

Uses and Abuses." Mr. Dill has been called the "Godfather of the Trusts" and has perhaps had a hand in the formation of more big corporations under the laws of New Jersey than any other man in the country. He brought about a settlement of the fight between Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick, and was a potent factor in the formation of the great Carnegie Steel Company. It was currently reported and generally accepted that his fee for this work was \$1,-

Among other great corporations with the organization of which he has been acutally connected are Federal Steel Plate, American Radiator, National Steel, National Tin Plate and Steel Wire, Plate. American Shipbuilding, United States Dye-Wood and Extract, National Bisvuit. Wood's Motor Vehicle, and a scoror more of smaller concerns.

Dill described a trust as a "dominant combination of money property. business or commercial power or en

Analyzing the situation to-day the speaker said:
"Recognizing that the combination and

the consolidation of capital is a force, we spend no time in asking why it is here, further than to say that it is a part of the growth and expansion of the American nation. It is essentially a part of the aggressive American policy of commercial supremacy. The tendency toward concentration is striking apparent in the financial field.

Carrying this proposition to its logical extent, and, having in mind the history of the Bank of England, who is prepared to deny that when this country becomes the great finance and credit power of the world the trend of sentiment will be toward the establishment of one great controlling financial institution, certainly under the United States law, and perhaps controlled by the United States Government.
"The history of the trust movement

is not unlike that of the development of electricity. Half a century every habitation bristled with lightning rods in an endeavor to avert elec-tricity. But the house of to-day is not equipped with instruments to divert the electricity but is wired to receive and utilize the electric current. difference is not only that the force is better understood but also that it is

under control. Speaking of the dangers to the cor-porations, Dill said: "The tendency of the great corporations is to become in a measure callous to public opinion an error it may be, on the part of the corporation, but unfortunate so far as the public at large is concerned. Many of attacks on combinations have had as their aim the suppression of the movement rather than the elucidation of the subject and the utilization of the force. Such attacks, legislative or otherwise, while dangerous to the combinations, react strongly against

the public. "The tendency of the industrial cor porations to enter the field of legis lation and thence to go into politics is perhaps the most imminent danger from the combination to the public."

As to speculation by officers of cor porations in their own securities. Mr Dill said: "That combination which is controlled through its management for the purpose of advancing or depres-sing the price of its securities on the market and is run on a principle other than that of a strictly commercial enultimately land wher it belongs—in the gutter.
"Utilization and restraints of trusts

are the essential elements of industri-al success. This regulation and control can onl be had by an enlightened public opinion followed by wise legislation.
"Such public opinion and such legis

lation must be founded on a knowledge of the facts. Publicity must be secured by legislation either national or State, and the latter to be effectual must be practically uniform among the States. Publicity is to industrials what street lighting is to municipalit es. It promotes legitimate business and prevents crime. "In the field of State legislation we

find one of the gravest dangers surrounding the corporate questions. Just so long as it is possible for a corporate organization in one State to do bus iness In many other States which is forbidden to its own corporations, just will we find different states offering inducements to capital to incorporate under their particular laws.
"To-day we find States giving ex

press permision to their own corpora-tions to do in other States what such curporations are prohibited from do ling at home. "On the other hand influenced by

the cry against monopolies, making no distinction between the combination of to-day and the monopolistic trust of yesterday, other commonwealths have filled their statute books with discriminations against business combinations until it is almost impracticable to do business within such States. "The question is national in ex-tent and breadth. It can be dealt with

only by legislation equally broad—that is, national legislation." Dill suggested that the Roosevelt act of 1900 in New York was now a matter of interest as indicative of the features of a national corporation act which might be acceptable in Washington.

# S. L. P. LYCEUMS.

A Few Suggestions Thereon by

It is recognized as the duty of the S. L. P. to provide instruction eco nomic and political for the Party membership and other students of the movement; this is the purpose of the party press and literary agency. There is another method of providing for mental improvement which also develops facilities for social intercourse and that is the lyceum.

Every party organization having s permanent headquarters should have The lyceum will be found beneficial to the organization in many ways. It provides an opportunity for the mental improvement of the Party members and instruction for young men not yet eligible to Party membership. The lyceum will also benefit the Party by developing latent talent, which may be utilized in the work of the Party, and by training young men for the business operations which the Party must prosecute in sustaining its agitation efforts. From everywhere the cry for speak

ers goes up during the campaign times; start a lyceum and develop your speakers. You will be surprised how quickly an association like a lyceum will reveal unsuspected gifts. The lyceum reveal unsuspected gifts. develops ability to write and speak It produces accuracy in the expression of thought and gives facility in the utterance of the great truths of Socialism. The lyceum is really a training ground for future achievements. Here will be developed the parliamentarians, who in the future are not only to guide the destinies of the Party but of the commonwealth also The practice as officers and members of these association's will prepare the members to preside over and con-duct the business in public meetings conventions, etc. The list of lyceum advantages to the Party could be extended indefinitely,

but there is one very important fea-ture that has not been dwelt upon and that is its social feature. The lyceum is also intended to develop facilities for social intercourse, so that sociability will be created, sustained and increased. During the last campaign a remarkably large number of young men applied for membership in the Party, they come with all the glow and enthusiasm of youth, their brain is hungry for knowledge and what have you to offer? How many Party organizations never meet except to go through in a very perfunctory manner some routine business. This will not feed the new recruit, nor w'll that "sociability" that consists of a poker game or the "have one on me" tion meet the want. None of these will do. What the young men want is information, they want the good seed of knowledge that grows into vigorous thought.

A lyceum can be started wherever a half a dozen earnest men are willing to make the attempt. Growth in numper and increase in facilities and influence will depend on how the lyceum is run. With a few earnest and in-telligent men it is sure to be a success; without them—better not start it.

As to organization, as it is to be a

S. L. P. lyceum it should therefore be for the whole Party membership of the organization under whose jurisdiction it is organized. public should be invited to the meetings, and persons not members of the Party might be admitted to membership, but not to office holding, to which only Party members should be eligible. It will be necessary to have a per-manent secretary and a treasurer. Meetings during the winter should be ing committee could be elected to carry junction with the officers, they could eet in business session prior to or

after the meetings. The lyceum could be made a source of revenue to the Party, a collection at each meeting and the sale of literature would create a fund out of which only the necessary expenses of the lyceum should be paid and the bal ance passed into the treasury of the Party organization controlling the ly-

There are many and real difficulties in the way of efficiently sustaining a lyceum but no difficulties that cannot

be overcome.

First, and always the lyceum is to be sustained for the purpose of giv-ing instruction and developing the talents of members. There are thousands of people in this city who would gladly attend S. L. P. lectures, say on Sunday evenings if the lectures were delivered capably and amid decent sur-Variety may be sustained by obtain-

ing the aid of men versed in some par ticular trade. Say for instance that we have "Machinists night," a s effort should be made to get machinists to attend. The speaker should take the trade for his sole topic trace its development and point its inevitable outcome under capitalism and the fate of the workers. Now and then two lyceums in the same neighborhood might hold a com-

bined meeting which would widen the scope of the social feature of the ly-The great requsite in sustaining a

lyceum is having a determined few who will patiently persevere in spite of obstacles and opposition. The burden, in almost all organizations, falls on a few, and the few give success. Doubtless there would be some who

would gladly form classes for study.

These classes need not be confined to the study of economics: Literature his tory, science, poetry and other topics nay be taken up.

If every Party arganization took

up the lyceum work this winter who can estimate the good that might be done through this educational force How much good literature it would cause to be read. How much S. L. P.

# CAPITAL:

A Critical Analysis of Capitalist

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Translated from the Third German Edition by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling. Edited by Frederick Engels.

The question was on the one hand to exhibit the capitalist mode of production in its historic evolution and its necessity at a given historic period-consequently, also, the necessity of its downfall; but, on the other hand, also, to lay bare its inner character, which still remained a secret. This was done by the discovery of

#### Surplus Value.

It was shown that appropriation of unpaid labor is the clementary form of capitalist production, and of the of capitalist production, and or the exploitation of the laborer which it accomplishes; that the capitalist, even when he buys the labor power of his workman at the full value which, as a commodity, it may have in the market, neverthe-less knocks out of it more value than he paid for; and that this surplus constitutes in the last instance the sum of the values out of which is heaped up the ever-increasing quan-tity of capital in the hands of the possessing classes. The genesis of capitalist production, as well as the production of capital, was explained. These two great discoveries:

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Part III.-The Production of Absoluts Surplus Value. Part IV .- The Production of Celative

Surplus Value. Part V.-The Production of Absolute and Relativo Surplus Value. Part VI.-Wages.

Part VII.-The Accumulation of Canitai. Part VIII .- The So-called Primitive Ac-

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Dealers in Red Fire, Fire Works and Toys.

No Hard Coal Strike.

Scranton, Pa., Nov.11.—There is no present prospect of a strike in the hardcoal mining region. The men who were to have been discharged by the Temple Iron Company at Mount Lookout have been reinstated and all the mines of the company are at work.

To Use Power From Falls. Minneapolis, Nov. 11.—The Great Northern Rallway proposes to use power from the Snoqualmie Falls to run trains through the Cascade tunnel.

be no lagging; promptness and energy should mark every movement. The work should be characterized by cheer-fulness. No signs of discouragement should come from the leaders. example should be such as to inspire others with confidence in the success of the lyceum. A few hints have been given here; if faithfully followed there

knowledge would be diffused! How much more intelligent would the Party organization become.

A lyceum once organized should be kept to its original purpose. Let there

# A FAKIR DISHED.

CHARGES AGAINST P. J. MCGUIRE OF THE MOST SERIOUS NATURE.

Is Said to be More Than \$10,000 bort in His Accounts-Staved Off the Exposure by Resorting to More Crookedness-Was a Noted Oppoment of the Socialist Labor Party.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.- The story of the arrest of P. J. McGuire is an interesting page in the history of the nure and thieving labor movement. McGuire has strength, and on many occasions has been trotted out to to oppose the Socialist Labor Party, and prove that his way was the only way for trades unions. His way seems to be a shortage of over His career in office has been marked by general crookedness, ignorance malicious alandering of the S. L. P., and conduct such as befits a powerful labor

McGuire, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who is charged by officials of the organization with being a defaulter to the extent of \$10,074-03. voluntarily appeared before Magistrate Kochersperger at the Central Police Station Friday afternoon, waived a hearing and entered \$5,000 bail for court. A warrant was issued for McGuire sev-

eral days age. He lives in Camden and that not visited the general offices of the union in this city since the issuance of the warrant, of which he was in ignoron as he learned of its existence Friday morning, he came over to this city and called upon his counsel, John A. Ward determined to brazen it out as be field so many other serious

At the 2 o'clock hearing McGuire's an pearance was entirely unexpected. None of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was present, nor was the counsel of the organization, Francis Shunk Brewn. A orney Ward, speaking for Mr. McGuire, addressed the court saying that his client addressed the court saying that his client desired to waive a hearing and enter ball of rtrial. The camount of the ball was quickly decided upon and the bail of rtrial. The camount of the bail was quickly decided upon and the baid was signed by Edward Condranger 24 North Twelfth street, a long-time friend at the labor takir.

McGuire then left the court room with Mr. Condran. He was surrounded by sever questioners, but he emphatically declined to discuss the case.

At the general offices of the order, at Twelfth and Filhert streets. Frank Duf.

Twelfth and Filbert streets, Frank Duf-fr, who has acted as general secretarysenurer of the union since McGuire was spended, last July, said that the al-red shortage in Mr. McGuire's accounts ad been discovered by experts who had en going over his books for many els. He added that the gueral officers d offered McGuire, every opportunity weeks. He added that the general officers and offered McGuire every opportunity to explain the apparent deficiency, but that he had steadily, refused to do so. It was finally deemed imperative for the interests of the organization to cause his interests of the organization to cause his

interests of the organization to cause his arrest. He is under a \$30,000 bond given by the Union Surety Company, of 1428 Chestnut street, to whom the Brotherhood will look for reimbursement.

According to Acting General Secretary-Treasurer Duffy there are 94,000 members throughout the country of the United Brotherhood of Corpenters and Joiners. They are divided into 943 unloss, forming the biggest organization of jons, forming the biggest organization of mechanics in the American Federation of Labor. All these unions have been asked, in a circular issued this week by General President William D. Huber, to take action on the charges made against McGuire, Without such action no sus-pension can be made permanent.

In his circular General President Huber relates that the Gerenal Executive Board found, in April. 1901, that the accounts of the general secretary-treasurer were over \$6,000 short. He stated that they could be accounted for in his repenses, and, in order to cover the deficiency, gave the General Executive Board a check on the Continental Title and Trust Company to the amount of \$6,000 and asked for more times to be. and Trust Company to the amount of \$6,300, and asked for more time to look over his books. Mr. Huber continues that at the following meeting of the General Executive Board, in July, not-General Executive Board, in July, notwithstanding that due notice was sent
to the general secretary-treasurer to appear and explain matters, he failed to
comply with the request. Therefore, on
July 24, he was suspended and Frank
Duff appointed to act temporarily in
his place. Upon auditing the accounts
in July. Huber states that it was found
that when McGuire gave the check for
\$6,500 he drew the amount from the
organization's own funds in the Penn
National Bank, deposited this money
with the Cantinental Title and Trust
Company, and in exchange obtained a
check for the amount on the Hanover
National Bank, of New York, depositing
this check in 'he Penn National Bank
as recepits of the organization. The
General Executive Board then ordered
that expert accountants should examine
the books, and, it is claimed, they found
a total deficit of \$10,074.93.

P. J. McGuire is one of the bestknown labor fakirs in the country. He
is about 50 years of age and has been
connected with the United Brotherhood
of Carpenters and Joiners for about
twenty years. He was at one time
a leading member of the Knights of
Labor. He left that organization for
its growing rival, the American Federation of Labor, of which body, as well e notice was sent

Labor. He left that organization for its growing rival, the American Federation of Labor, of which body, as well as of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, he was one of the founders. Until recently he was vice president of the American Federation of Labor. He practically controlled the Bretherhood of Carpenters and Jeiners until the ression held in New York about a year ago, when William D. Huber was elected president and a new Executive Board was formed. The history of what followed that fight is well known to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE. The whole rotten organization of the Brotherhood was exposed, and McGuire's creeked work held up for the examination of sill. Despite this exposure, he still retained a number of defenders, the staunchest of whom were the Kangaroe Social Demo-

BUZZ-SAW IN COLLINSVILLE.

Anarchy; S. L. P. On Top.

Collinsville, Ill., Nov. 7, 1901 .- A mos successful meeting was held here of Saturday evening. November 2nd, with Comrades Veal and Poelling as speak ers. Comrade Cox, acting as chairman, opened the meeting at 7 o'clock. After talking for fifteen minutes he introduced Comrade Veal and for one hour and a quarter the "Buz-Saw" whirled. The class struggle, the political parties and the effect produced by reforms, and the utter failure to accomplish anything through reform was all handled most satisfactorily, closing with a special trimming to unionism pure and simple.

Paelling was then introduced. The marchistic, capitalist class was ripped up by the buzzer, and the middle class, who Comrade Poelling seems to take a special delight in giving an extra rip, got their dose, and as to the labor fakir, no mercy was shown to him. All were piled upon the anarchistic heap and the fire of the S. L. P. was applied thereta.

Questions being called for, a labor "leader" responded. A thing happened here that proves the anarchistic nature of pure and simpledom. Referring back to Veal's speech, who dealt especially with the U. M. W. of A., showing up Ratchford and his political job, Pierce and his Stamp Act, Mitchell, Gompers, et al., Mark Hanna's Lieutenants, etc. and now coming a little nearer home touched Dad Hunter, Ex-State Presi dent of Illinois, and his coal mine superintendent's job-the present State Vice-President, T. J. Reynolds, was standing in the crowd listening to all, and his constituents no doubt forced him to retaliate. He asked the speaker what he termed a "labor fakir." The ans-wer was holding a salaried office in the pure and simple union and on Democratic central committees at the sam time. The labor fakir retorted, "I am not on that committee now." more questions were asked the answers to which went home to him like the first. They could stand it no long big burly pure and simple anarchist and made for the speaker, followed by two or three others. But the comrades were up to them. They surrounded the speaker and pressed them back. This vas good excuse for Reynolds to get out of the scoring, for he and the police took the two loudest pure and simple anarchists away. The speaker talked a few minutes longer and closed

Another thing occurred in connection

the meeting.

with this meeting that is worth not ing. Two weeks previous to Comrade Veal's date here, we rented the City Hall for the occasion and a week later struck some hand bills and began to distribute them, (with a heading, Socialism vs. Anarchy), when one of the City council, the chairman of the building committee, and from whom we had reuted the hall, came and told us we could not have the hall as it had been inspected and pronounced unsafe to hold a crowd This was soon overthrown by rented the hall to the Miners' upion was the fullest capacity of the hall, and furthermore, there was a murder tria four days and the hall was packed to its outer doors; and another thing, it such examination and condemnation a you speak of has taken place we mand the city record of same. I want you to have the hall, but some of the others say there might be a riot."
"Oh, we see: well, are you going to allow the rest of them to buildoze you that way? Is not that hall the property of the citizens of Collinsville, and we not citizens of Collinsville, and have we not as much right to use that hall as other citizens?" He answered:
"Yes, and you can have the hall; I don't care what they say." This would be workingman, but acting middle class. the evening previous to the meeting. He was forced to come and positively tell us we could not have the hall. Fortunately, the weather was favorable and we took the street with the results above

mentioned. . Now, in conclusion, we have at last after four years hard work succeeded in smoking a few of the rats out of their holes. The watchword once was, "Oh, them—crazy Socialists don't amount to much nohow; just keep away from them." But since the assassination of them." But since the assassination of McKinley, they have been hurling anarchistic epithets at us, so last Saturday night we proved to them who was the real anarchists and it made them Pure and Simpledom holds full squirm. Pure and Simpledom holds full sway here, and as has been the custom for years in city elections all candidates run on an independent ticket except the S. L. P. candidates, consequently, a mixed-up, muddled-up middle class little city is the result.

It has been an up-hill battle for the

S. L. P. From some cause this mining camp has worked steady while others lay idle; all the majority of the slaves think of here is 8 hours work, 8 hours eating and drinking and 8 hours sleep-ing and sobering up. The thermometer of the place is in the make-up of the city council, which is as follows:

The Mayor, a capitalist coal oper-

ator. City Clerk, Editor of a local paper, Treasurer, runs a clothing store. City Attorney, a farmer's son.

The eight councilmen are: Two saloon keepers, two miners, one mine boss, one painter, one hardware man, one farmer and fruit raiser.

is the bourgeois middle class, but on with the battle till victory is ours. The Press Committee, Section Collins-ville.

SOCIALISTS DRIVEN OUT OF A 'Mob of Miners Attacks Them In

Collinsville. ANGERED BY THEIR REMARKS.

Band from St. Louis Meets Harsh Treatment-Local Member Severely Beaten by the Crowd.

"There was a clash between coal min ers and socialists in Collinsville, Ill., Saturday night, and for an hour or more the town was controlled by an angry

"A Collinsville member of the Socialist Other Socialists were driven beaten. into a store kept by one of their number, while the mob without threatened bodily borm

Finally the Socialists were permitted to leave the town on a street car.
"Several members of the Socialist Labor party went over from St. Louis to

a meeting and distribute their party literature. "It was their intention to hold the

meeting in the City Hall, but the mayor refused permission to use the hall.
"The Socialists then procured a dry goods box and used it as a platform, on street corner. Several men made ad-

"There are many coal miners in Collinsville, some of whom own their nomes. One of the visitors, in the ourse of his remarks, referred to the murder of President McKinley, saying that Czolgosz was the legitimate child of the system of capitalist production.

"You miners," he said, 'have had an increase of 15 per cent, in your wages. Under our system of Socialism you would have an increase of 50 per cent. You do not know enough to keep your-

"This enraged some of the miners. Several interrupted the speaker. Harsh language was passed, and in a jiffy the meeting broke up amid hoots and vells

"The miners pressed forward and the socialists jumped down from the box. Pursued by the angry coal miners, the visitors ran down the street. The little store of Shoemaker Dyer, who is a socialist, suggested itself as a refuge, the fugitives made their way, pressed closely by the angry crowd, dred men and boys.

"The St. Louisans finally reached the shoeshop and entered, locking the door on the inside. The crowd surrounded the building and made threats, but attempted no open violence.

here and try to tell us what to do" the miners shouted. "We own our homes and are prosperous. We don't want your doctrines and won't have them! "Meanwhile a few of the cooler heads conferred and it was decided that the Socialists should be permitted to take a street car back to St. Louis. When

car arrived they boarded it and de-"Cox, the local Socialist, did not fare so well. He was recognized when he came upon the street and several miners

set upon him. Before he escaped from his assailants he was badly used up. "The speakers from St. Louis dis-tributed circulars entitled, "The Beast Behind Czolgosz." The circular charge that the capitalist class was anarchist-

WINDOW GLASS BLOWERS.

#### Their Organization Allied With the Window Glass Trust.

Pittsburg, Nov. 6 .- The window-glass factories throughout the country, which were fired Friday, began the blowing of window-glass Friday. The fire will last eight months, operations ceasing for the annual stoppage June 30 .- The reason for the resumption on Saturday, an odd day for starting an industrial concern, dates back to the founding of the window-glass trade, and is a custom that the worker will not give up. The first day's work after the summer idleness is trying on the hands of the blowers and gatherers, and by starting Saturday they have Sunday in which to get them into better shape for the six days that follow

The resumption this year takes place under what are considered very favorable auspices, but under conditions which have never before been equalled in any branch of American industry. The blow-er says that to-day be dictates his own His labor organization control the trade to such an extent that to-day in the United States there are 2,800 pots for the manufacture of window-glass, each pot requiring a blower, but there are only 2,200 blowers, and all of these are members of the Window-Glass Workers' Association. The result is that 600 pots will have to remain idle. The reason that there are not more blowers is that no person is eligible to admission to the union unless he is a blood relative of a present member. A Belgian worker is admitted by the payment of a \$500 initiation fee, if he is personally satisfactory to the members. If not, he is re-

The Trust, the American Window Glass Company, which controls 1,800 pots of the country's total, has found it advantageous to tie the organization as much as possible to the American Company, and at the last wage settlement presented the association with 5,000 shares of its stock. Later, Simon Burns, President of the Workers' Association was made a director in the company, and a system of co-operation and monopoly that is not equalled in the world has been established. Despite this the blowers have been in demand by independent concerns, and bonuses above the regular scale are being paid. The independent Glass Company, a selling agency concern of the independent producers, is 300 men

In the selling end relations are harmonious. An arrangement has been made by which the three interests, Trust, independent, and co-operative, will main-tain prices and share in the order placed The following is the capitalist account lowed to go where it will. .....NEWS FROM.....

THE FIELD OF LABOR 

During the week ending Saturday, November 9, there went the rounds o the press a news item which was in tended to show the philanthropic interest which the Carnégie Steel Company takes in its employes, especially in its "faith-

ful" employes,
According to this item, which appeared in the Field of Labor, the Carnegic Steel Co. presented 21 of its "faithful" emwith \$1,000,000 worth of 5 pe cent. interest-bearing bonds, in amount ranging from \$10,000 to \$75,000.

In every instance, the 21 "faithful employes were leaders of departments such as superintendent of transportation. superintendent of construction, super-intendent of boilers, master mechanic etc., in other words they are what ever workman knows such petty bosses to nowadays, they are taskmasters and dave drivers.

They are the men, who, in pursuit of e company's policy to produce at the highest tension, have driven the men under them, until the record for output has been broken and the number of dead and wounded in the mills has daily in creased.

They are the men who have helped to make trades-unionism in the mill im possible and who have helped to pile up he millions of money the company has coined in profits. They are lastly the men who some day, when their useful-ness is past, will be kicked out of the mills as ignominously as the poorest, broken-down tramp.

The "gift" then of the Carnegie Co is no act of philanthropy, it is blood-money for services rendered; it is the traitor's price for the betrayal of his class. That these statements may not be deemed groundless let us cite some

In THE PEOPLE of November 5th on page four, there appeared a dispatch dated Pittsburg, Nov. 5, which stated that "All the mills of the United States Steel Corporation, as well as many of the independents, have broken all re the production of steel month of October. The Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, of the Carnegie Company, turned out 65,200 tons of steel against 62,000 in its best previous record

... The workmen are literally rushed to death to accomplish this result. Accidents, often fatal, are numerous every

In THE PEOPLE of October 31 there appeared the following:

"Acidents" of a Day in One Plant. Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 30.-Here is one days "accident" list at the Edgar Thomson plant at Braddock.

Cummings Finnerty was probably fat Works. He was employed in the converting mills of the plant, when on the vessels that had just emptied 1 tons of molten iron, turned over and the molten cinders falling into the small pools of water in the pit caused an explosion, throwing the cinders over Finnerty's lower limbs and burning him

He was sent to Mercy Hospital. James Donovan, had his right foot caught in a hoist at the Edgar Thomson blast furnaces. The foot required amputation, and Donovan was sent to the Mercy Hospital.

Antonio Sisco, was struck on the head y a large piece of scrap metal at the Thomson blast furnaces, and ceived a scalp wound about five inches

Thomas Kelly, was seriously injured in the premature explosion of a blast of dynamite at the Edgar Thomson blast furnaces. He was placing a quantity of dynamite in a "scull," or a huge piece of hardend cinder and iron to break it when the entire charge exploded prema turely, and his face, arms and body were cut by pieces of metal,

Fred Meyers, assistant shearman, at the Edgar Thomson steel works, had right hand caught in the shears and alnost amputated.

At the time Carnegie presented his lib rary gifts to this city, a New York newspaper claimed that 113 employes were killed annually in the mills of the Car-

As for the Carnegie Company's oppos

As for the Carnegie Company's opposition to trades-unionism, that is too well known to need rehearsing.

It was the cause of the "Battle of Homestead" in 1892, in which it effectively. tually defeated the steel and iron work ers with the aid of armed Pinkertons Its conduct toward its employes who dared to join an organization of their craft during the last steel strike, is still fresh in the minds of the thinking pub-

Finally, in order to clinch the above we quote the writer of an article entit-led "The Genesis of the Steel Trust," in the current number of the Political Science Quarterly.

"The mangement of the Carnegie Co. represented the acme of productive ef-ficiency." (Note:-By what means and at what an awful cost to the working class is shown above). "Every officer had risen from the ranks by sheer dint of compelling merit. Every head of a department had an interest in the business apart from his salary. Trades unionism had been banished from the mills in 1892, and the working men were spurred by higher wages and the promise of advancement. No visitor to the Carnegie mills can fail to be im-pressed with the intensity of effort and the strained attention evident in every department. None but the strongest can stand the terrific pace. Breakdowns stand the terrific pace. Breakdowns were frequent at thirty-five, men were old at forty-five. The famons 'fron clad agreement,' it has been claimed, was designed to dispense peaceably with partners who had outlived their usefulness. Not only was money lavishly spent on salaries and wages, but large sums were spent for information." (Note:—It was shown in the PEOPLE, that the company had an elaborate spy-system company had an elaborate spy-system for the purpose of stamping out discon-tent and defeating all attempts at trade

organization). "The result of these advantages and this policy appeared in the revelations of the Carnegie-Frick con-

99 exceeded \$70,000,000."

It has been shown, we believe that the "faithful" employes who received the \$1,000,000 5 per cent. interest-bearing bonds are task-masters whose "present accordingly is a blood-money reward for services rendered. This present, is bestowed in the hope that it will lead them to exploit their humbler Ifellow-work-

men still more.
It is also bestowed in the hope that the humbler workmen will work still harder, in the belief that by so doing they too will secure advancement and be made the recipients of such rights Thus the "faithful" employes are beli-

Mephistophelian calculation and capitalist philanthropy are synonoms.

Down with them! On to the system in which the rewards of labor will in pro portion to its ability to updiff and not

downtread the working class.
On to the Social Revolution and the So cialist Republic!

# Trades '& Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 13 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J.

SECTION AKRON, CHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Parts. 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE JOM-MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Taursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fig. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION HARTFORD, S. I. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets Thursday at above hall, second Visitors are welcome. SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P.,

Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB,

14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening. LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T.

& L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets ev ery second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P.

Headquarters and free reading room, 2051/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, & p. m., Foresters' mple, 1291/2 W. First street, corner Spring.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Jeseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L.

P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM ERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, S p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

#### Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung. Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party.

ness communications are to be directed.
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# 'CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY.''

By It the Church Hopes To Head Off Socialism.

"Day after day the issue between Socialism and Christian Democracy becomes more clearly presented. Apparently it is only in this country that the minds of men yet remain confused. In Italy, Leo XIII., as is well known, already has championed the cause of Christian Democracy by causing the establishment of numerous societies pledged to maintain the priciples laid down in his Encyclical Letter of January, 1901. In Germany despite the tremendous strides made by Socialism, the Catholics of the empire are free of the Socialistic taint. Within the last few months the clergy of that country are everywhere instructing the numerous Catholic workingmen's leagues in the Christian Democratic "Similar efforts, it is proper to say,

are being put forth by the Church in France Austria and Belgium For some weeks the English Catholic press has been devoting great space toward making clear to the people the difference between the 'poisoned meat of Socialism and the healthy meat Christian Democracy, as Cardinal Vaughan recently phrased it. During the conference of the English Catholic Truth Society, a few days ago, the subject wes discussed at much length. Now, even in Ireland the question seems becoming vital. Last Sun-day week Archbishop O'Callaghan, of Cork, caused a letter, vigorously warning his flock against Socialism to be read in all the Churches of his diocese. The letter stated that the principles of that cult were being propagated in that city by certain persons, hence his timely action "It must not be imagined, however,

that the Church is late in discerning evil tendencies that inhere the teachings of the followers of Karl Marx and Bebel. So early as his famous encyclical, isued on the 7th of December, 1887, the far-sighted Leo XIII. warned the faithful throughout the world 'of the grave error Socialistic doctrines, and their disastrous influence, not merely on material ality.' At this time most of the states men of Europe were affectionately warming the serpent destined so soon to sting social order. Again, in May, 1891, the Holy Father referred to the subject and actually outlined the cours of the new Christian Democracy which has since had birth, as something like ly to prove 'efficacious in securing the observance of justice and the protection of religion, and the removal of al disputes between the various so cial classes.' Finally, in January of the present year, in giving impetus to the Christian Democratic he warned strenuously against Social istic leaders as persons 'driving the people to sedition,' notoriety seekers or worse, who 'acknowledge no obliga tions, as disturbers minds of the poor, who are daily flock ing in great numbers to hear who, from their WRETCHED CONDITIONS, fall easy victims to deceit and are led into error.' The foregoing quotations ought to make plain to any one the position of the Church with regard to Socialism.

Later the Christian Democratic societies sprang into existence in Italy At first logical minds that rejected Socialism yet saw the evils that exist and prayed for their cure, entertained small hope of the success of the Holy Father's plan. The principles of Christian Democracy are not those of Bebel or Karl Marx; neither do they countenance the oppressions of god less wealth. Actually they are an anti dote for both. Their acceptance means restoration of right social order-not destruction of society; yet precisely because Christian Democracy is an antidote for the poisons referred to few thoughtful minds believed it would be taken alike by the masses and the classes. The fact that it is, is one of the surprises of the twentieth cent-ury. Evidently Leo XIII., sitting in the quiet of the Vatican, accurately diagnosed the condition of both patients.

"Further confirmation of this, if any be needed, may be found in an address last Saturday evening delivered by Hall Caine, the famous English novelist, at a Catholic bazaar held at Douglas, Isle of Man. Mr. Caine is not a Catholic, but he was at Rome when Leo XIII. launched Christian Democracy upon the waves, and cer-tainly must be admitted somewhat more far-sighted than most men of his class This is the Sunday cable's report of his address in part:
"The Catholic Church is the Church

of the poor. That ought to be its honor and pride. His Holiness saw this clearly, hence his encyclicals on Christian Democracy. The Christian Democracy movement will revolutionize nations and change the relations of races, and the Churches cannot afford to let it slip away from their applied and was told to go home till

he was sent for.
so as we feel that it is absolutely neces-

"Since all the oppressions do not exist across the water—since already there are numerous disturbers abroad in our own country-more particularly since the movement is one approved by the Grand Old Man of the Vatican. conceded the ablest statesman now in Europe—perhaps it is well that, before poisoning their minds with Socialism, the masses should give attentive study to Christian Democracy. Unless some cure be found within the next few years the mid-century will find us plunged in destruction."—"Catholic Telegraph."

## IL PROLETARIO. Official organ of the So-cialist Labor Party in the

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\***\*** ..... NEWS FROM. ....

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

The news from the field of capital for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 9, contains information bearing on the legal status of trusts at home and abroad, besides other matter of interest. At home, the Standard Oil Co, scored a victory in Nebraska. The referees, appointed by the Supreme Court to take the testimony have submitted their find-

ings to the court, declaring against the

State in its suit to oust the company

under the anti-trust laws. So greatly is the success of American capitalism dependent upon the tion of anti-trust legislation that this result could be clearly foreseen. Abroad, in Germany, according to a dispatch from Berlin, dated Nov. 9, strong pressure is being brought to bear for the repeal of the laws restricting "trusts" and monopolies in that country. The advocates of the repeal say that unless German firms combine to regulate the markets, they will be unable to meet

Thus do we see that economic necessities of capitalism, whether at home or abroad, demand nullification of all laws préventing its development in the form of trusts. The German fear of competition, mentioned in the above dispatch, is great indeed; in the anxiety and fear with which the German cigar and cigarette trade is watching the Anglo-American tobacco

A member of a firm of leading importers in Berlin, thus explains the situation:

"We have little interest in the war so far as the English trade is concerned. The disquieting feature of the controversy is the possibility that it will imthe American Trust ambition to dominate the trade of all Europe. It is not likely that Americans will rest content with acquiring a few cigar factories in Great Britain. plantations of Cuba that are owned by Englishmen, it is easy to forsee a time when the smokers of Europe will be the

helpless subjects of Uncle Who wonders then that the German capitalists want the repeal of all legislation preventing them from com-bining! Who wonders then that American capitalists make strenuous efforts to render null anti-trust legislation.

The trust is not only a necessity to capitalism, no matter what its nationality, but it is also a better paying investment, i. e., a better means of extracting surplus value from the working class.

The news from the field of capital, for the week mentioned, announced that on Nov. 7, a dividend on the United States Steel Corporation's preferred stock, amounting in all to \$8,844,327.75,

'On the same date the following an ouncement regarding the Standard Oil

Company's dividend was made:

"The December dividend of the Standard Oil Company will be \$8 a share, or the same as paid in September. The directors made this decision to-day. The company's stock "on the curb" responded to the announce-

ment with a gain of 3 points to 7.5.
"In March the company paid 20 per cent., in June 12 per cent. The Seppayment and the forthcoming one make 16 per cent., or a total for the year of 48 per cent. This is equivalent to a distribution among shareholders of \$48,000,000, the trust being capitalized at \$100,000,000."

The "trust" organization of capital-ism is being pushed into all industries, even those declared impossible of trustification by the believers in "natural" monopolies.

week witnessed the trustification of the manufacture of food products at Pittsburg, of olive-growing and fruit canneries in California, of bonding companies in New York and elsewhere, and of breweries in Kentucky. So it goes all over the capitalist world. The capiclass is appropriating and solidating, and preparing the way along which the Socialist Society is coming. All hail Socialism!

# VALUE, PRICE, AND PROFIT.

An Address to Workingmen By KARL MARX.

Edited by his Daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling. With an Introduction and Annotations by Lucien Sanial,

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**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES** 



e's lash is taken by the overlooker's book of penalties; these naturally resolve thems into fines and deductions from wages; and the law-giving talent of the factory Lyourgue so arranges matters that a violation of his laws is, it possible, more profitable to him than the keeping of them. . KARL MARX.

#### THE REAUMONT OUTRAGE.

The campaign is over. It required ediate attention. Only that could justify the Party's turning its eyes away for a moment from the crime perpetrated in Beaumont, and the greater crime con-With the campaign set aside, the matter of the Beaumont Outrage may not be lost sight of until that ious deed is avenged, or the whole capitalist class, of Texas in particular stand convicted as "particeps criminis" by refusing to bring the criminals to lign punishment.

Let the facts be summarized. A Socialist Labor Party speaker from Houston. Tex.,-F.D.Lyon-was addressing an open air meeting in Beaumont, when he was only dragged down by the Police; taken to the Police Station; there re need bail, the Chief declaring be would settle him without bail;" taken out of ison that night: whitecapped to an ted spot; and there stripped and

eater and left expecting he would die. The capitalist press of the State of Texas has hardly taken notice of the nce: to-day it is silent thereon hopthe matter will "blow over." It is very workingman and citizen in the and, Texas in particular, to see to it that the affair shall "blow over" the eds of the felons and their abettors in ch way as to serve as a warning for time to their kind throughout the nd that Anarchy, whatever its cloak, will be treated as it deserves.

## SOCIETY IS NO BARN FOWL.

The glass or bogus egg, device of the Het to trick his hens into laying eggs ed laying them in a certain nest, is ll known. The hen, brainless barn of that she is, is taken in regularly. e bogus or glass egg, that the ruralist settly places in the nest, seems to exer a physico-chemical effect upon the The effect is visible on her. She t from straying away, and forthith begins to cluck; her feathers spread; one after the other the egg-laying sympe glass or bogus egg; and presently, aced by the substitute egg, a warm, genuine egg is to be found just the ruralist can lay hands on it to dispose of as he may please, either for the market, the table or the hatchery.

but the ruralist takes his silly barn fowl for, the Kangaroo Social Democrat es Society for; and, as the former ats his hens, in order to make them lay eggs and lay them where he wants, the latter treat the voters: place glass or bogus political eggs in its own ng that the voters will h by induced to lay the genuine political eggs of their votes where the Kaugaroo can lay hands on and dispose of m as may suit him, either for his pocal market, or for some other of his rupt purposes, n the "Cleveland Citizen" of last Oc-

tober 19, Kangaroo Max Hayes reviews outlook for his Kangaroo party in

"During the past week I have received a stack of letters from different parts of Ohio, and each one contains the most gratifying reports of the growth of sentences in favor of the Socialist [read Kangaroo] party. The Socialist [read Kangaroo] party now has a splendid serie of locals to this State, ESPECIALLY IN THE NORTHERN PART."

A neater bogus egg no fluttering hen had laid under her. With such dasm" for the Kangaroo party, deh f'growth of sentiment" in its or with such a "splendid chain of and particularly "in the northern part" of the State, in short-with as attractive bogus political egg.

Society for, was expected this November to lay a robust genuine egg of votes in the Kangaroo nest. Unfortunately for the Kangaroo, Society is no barn fowl. The vote in Cleveland-that part of the State where "especially" the "splendid chain" of bogus eggs was placed-marks a slump for the Kangaroo vote. From 985 votes last year, the Kangaroo vote in Cleveland came down to 683! Nary an egg did Society allow itself to lay fibere. And what is more, the Socialist Labor Party vote increased over last year's poll, rising above 680. Society is no barn fowl. The "vis inrtiae" that rules man as it rules things, may cause the masses long to resist acceptance of the evangel that the Socialist Labor Party brings to them; they may even be confused and, consequently, disheartened by the noise and dust raised by the bogus "Socialist" party; but to be tricked out of their votes as hens are tricked out of their eggs,-for that the masses are too sensible. The political egg they have in store for the future, the egg that is to overthrow Capitalism and rear the Socialist Republic,-that egg Society will never entrust to an Armory-building and notoriously corrupt political organization, that kotows to the labor lieutenants of the Capitalist Class at all their manoeuvers to keep the rank and file of the workers in the slavery of ignorance. That egg it holds in reserve for the many-times "annihilated" S. L. P., that, despite all assaults, stands unterrified, firm as a rock, and with colors nailed to the flag-staff.

#### SCORE ONE MORE FOR "BORING FROM WITHOUT,"

For over a year the Labor world has been treated to the scandal of seeing the boycotted Cash Register Co., of Dayton, advertised in Gompers' "Federationist" as an "Organized Union Labor' concern. The concern was notoriously a scab affair. It was boycotted by the trade most interested, and its "Journal" announced the boycott on its front page Nevertheless, Gompers' "Federationist"held out as organ of the A. F. of L. and, consequently, as also the organ of the Union that boycotted the Cash Register Co .- announced from mouth to nonth the concern in the most favorable

During that whole period only one voice was raised against this desecration of Labor by the Gompers' "Federationist;" only one voice lashed the scabby Gompers as a lieutenant of the Cash Register Co., and pilloried his conduct as one of the scabby acts that throw Labor into disrepute and tends to keep divided the ranks of the Working Class That voice was the voice of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. From without the two "bored" and lashed the scab Labor Faking combination responsible for the sellout. The "borers from within" all this time acted as usual. They lay low. They kotowed to the Organized Scabbery Their "boring" consisted in giving aid and comfort to this gentry, in exchange for the promise of votes, which the Organized Scabbery had at least the good sense of not wasting upon these nincompoops. And now "boring from without" scores one more victory. Shamed at last from its position, or its pos ition having been made too hot, the "Federationist" for this month appears at

last without the scab advertisement. Significant is the fact, coming, as it oes, abreast of the election returns. The Organized Scabbery left the Kangaroo in the lurch despite all their pledges to him. They knew that his sweet "boring from within" could not counteract the relentless S. L. P. voring from without." Having to drop their scab advertisement, they also dropped their scab party.

#### TWO TYPES .. SAMBUCO and HAN-FORD.

What the "check-off" system means needs no detailed explanation. A summary is sufficient. It is a system by means of which the labor-fleecer retains control of the Labor Movement. Originally, the labor-fleecer needed do nothing more than issue his orders to his labor lieutenant, the officer or fakir in the Union. This gentleman, thereupon saw to it that strikes were declared against a competitor of the employer, or boycotts placed on such competitor's goods, or resolutions passed in favor of some legislative measure that suited Capital and left Labor out in the cold, or ndorsements adopted of capitalist candidates for office. Incidentally, and all the time, the labor lieutenant was to keep his eyes open to detect and quickly nip in the bud, by persecution and broweating, every manifestation of intelligent Working Class opposition to the rule of the Capitalist Class. All this the employer accomplished through his labor leutenant in the name and in behalf of "Unionism" and "Organized Labor." Thus the "Labor Movement" was but a

This state of things is predicated upon another, to wit, the readiness and spon taneity of the rank and file to place their necks in the yoke of the labor lieutenants of Capital. What, on the one hand, with the bitter experience made by the rank and file of the way the labor lightenant treated them and disposed of their funds, and, on

manikin of the Capitalist Movement.

the rank and file grew less ready to join 'Organized Labor;" the former spontaneity to place their necks in the yoke of the labor lientenants of their labor fleecers slacked up. To allow this state of things to continue meant the downfall of the labor lieutenant: and that in turn would mean the end of the time when the Labor Movement would dance to the fiddle of the capitalist class. To check this dire consummation, the capitalist class, jointly with its labor lieutenants, devised the "check-off" system. By this system whether the rank and file wanted or not it had to chip in dues to support the labor lieutenant. On payday, the workingmen's envelope contain their wages, less the dues due to the "Union"; these dues are checked-off from the wages. Thus the labor-fleecing employer stepped more fully into the ranks of "Organized Labor." Formerly he only ruled the "Union" from the outside; now he becomes an officer of "Union," its dues collector. The "check-off" system, wherever introduced, marks the complete domination of capitalism in the "Union."

This remarkable development brings to the touch the people in the ranks of the Working Class. It divides them into two sets: the poltroons, and the men the set that submits and from which the Working Class has nothing to expect but base betrayal, and the set that rebels that rings the note of warning to its class, and that alone carries in its folds the promise of the emancipation of Labor Into these two sets the whole Labor Movement is divided. Types of the two sets are found in the miner Pietro Sam buce and in the member of Typographical Union No. 6, Ben Hanford.

As reported in these columns, a meet ing was recently called by the miners of Nottingham, Pa., to perfect an organization. Everything was going on smoothly until the company showed its hands, through an officer of the United Mine Workers' Union. This body is controlled by the capitalists so completely that it has adopted the infamous "check-off" system. The labor lieutenant in this instance proposed that Sambuco, who had been elected to a Committee, be chosen to go around the mine to get names for the "check-off" system. The insidious scheme suffered shipwreck-on the spot. Sambuco refused flat-footedly; and there and then he exposed the "check-off" system, together with the Organized Scabbery that promoted such treason to Labor. The discussion was long and protracted: the Organized Scabbery resorted to all their tricks, icluding that of claiming to be "Socialists-too"; but they were routed and discomfitted in the midst of the floods of light that Sambuco and his friends poured upon the situation, enlightening all the others who had thitherto been kept in dense intellectual darkness on the Labor Question by labor lieutenants of the fleecer class.

From the type "Sambuco" now turn to the type "Hanford." Hanford's Union, too, has adopted the "check-off" system. It is practiced and is in full bloom in two offices in this very city. It is in operation in the office of the "Record and Guide," 227 William street, and in Rogowsky's, 440 Pearl street, the largest machine-composition shop in the city, out side of the newspaper shops. Has Hanford's voice ever been raised in his Union against the iniquity? No! But not only has he by silence tolerated the wrong he has by actual submission endorsed it He worked within the last twelve months at Rogowsky's, and every pay-day he bowed submissively acquiescent when his pay envelope, containing his wages, with the dues subtracted, was handed to him. As well might "Socialist-too" Hanford light that his presence shed on the path of his fellow wage slaves on the dangers that beset them, as well might he never have been for all the example set by him of manly resistance to the degradation and enslavement of his class! It goes without saving that Sambuco.

the mentally clean and morally virile wage-slave, is a member of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. It is still more super fluors to note that Hanford, the mentally unclean and morally poltroonish wageslave, is a favorite figurehead in the Kangaroo Social Democratic Party.

The new "reform" administration i just the time to get in that famous spiked club. There is no telling what will happen, and it will be handy.

Those who were active in the election of Low, or who think they were active, or who wish to make other persons think they were active, have already com-menced to look over the field and see in what particular department their own magnificent energies can be used to the greatest advantage of them-selves. They are steadily picking out the choice plums, but as others are just as steadily picking out the same plums there is certainly a conflict ahead. There is nothing hungrier than a reformer, unless it be a Sunday school su perintendent at a baked-bean sociable. They are both out for the purpose of in, and it takes a lot of filling The Sunday school superintedent has the expansive capacity of an anacouda. He can swallow anything from the first plate of beans down through the igestibles even to the pumpkin pie. And the office seeking reformer is his brother in appetite. They are as rathe other, the declining earnings of labor, venous as sharks, as tenacious as squids,

as unscrupulous as wolves and as hypo- THE EUROPEAN "ANARCHIST" critical, well, as hypocritical as reform

Li Hung Chang is credited with having been the possessor of a fortune that is estimated at from \$100,000,000 to \$400,-000,000, and he was not a king of in-dustry either. He had no factories, no mines, no ships, but he had "directive genius." It consisted of being able to direct other persons to deposit some of their wealth in his hands, or else go and deposit their heads in a basket that waited for them. Li was not essentially different from his American and European brothers, and was just as conten the station to which his god had assigned him as they are with signed them, but which it takes all the forces of government to keep them in.

The gentlemen who hunt ducks, dee and other wild game seem to be able to bag one another with much greater fa than they can bag birds and beasts The number of accidents now runs well up into the scores. They range from injection of snipe shot to through pass to the golden shore. No amount of warnings, no knowledge of previous accidents, will deter the ready nunter from shooting at anything that moves. To the animals that they are a point. To human beings, however, i looks as though modern hunting had de generated into a hazardous game whos object was to see how near you could to killing a man without actnally doing so.

It will be a long time before recol ection of the "reform" forces that as sembled at the polls Tuesday will be obliterated. Such a collection of hungry plug-uglies, thugs, and second-story workers would disgrace even Tammany They were, for the most part, those workers whom Tammany could not trust because of their excessive crook edness, or because they could not be depended upon to be crooked in interests of the organization. Mr. Low is under obligations to them. He mus find a place for them. They took care He must take care of them when he is in office. The work that is done during an adminis tration. These men form the major portion of the organization. They will make themselves felt no matter good intentions the head may have or what wise schemes the head may scheme It is true that a most disreputable crowd was turned out; it is equally true that Mr. Low has been instrumental in turn ing in a crowd that is even more dis They are worse, because they are like an animal that has had food in sight for a long period, but was unable to get at it. When it seeme For the next two years they away. earned, and what cannot be withheld from them. Mr. Low's unsavory bed fellows bid fair to make a restless time for him during his period of office.

The generosity of Mr. Borden of Fal River is without a paralle anywhere. He advanced the wages of his employees ten per cent. Then he reduced their wages ten per cent. The first move was for the purpose of causing a gen eral strike in the other mills. The second move was caused by the fact wages at a lower figure than they before. If the men could earn If the men could earn \$1.00 and received an advance of ten per cent then they would be receiving \$1.10.
When a deduction takes placed on the of \$1.10, they will only 99 cents. Great and economical is capitalism that can thus take care of the pennies of the working class.

The "Volkszeitung" has out posters of its coming festival. So courageous is it about its reputed principles that it loes not mention the fact it is to b for the sake of a "socialistically" ned publication. So well beloved inclined publication. s its name that it appears nowher As well might "Socialist-too" Hanford to cover up the object of the affair never have "passed that way" for all the as well as those who are running it. The billing is all about a "labor festival. and thus the Kangaroos expect that they can dupe the workingman because led to believe that he may get something out of it.

> At last the anti-Tammanvites have forced upon the Tammanyists the "socialistic" theory of i"dividin" up." The thugs in office have been held up by the thugs out of office, and will be forced to surrender part of the spoils That is the kind of "socialism" that appeals to the capitalist heart; it i the kind they practice, while they condemn it; it is the kind they because, being adepts in it, they know its criminal nature.

## PENSION DRUMMERS SCORED.

#### Evans Tell How They Bother Soldiers Back from Philippines.

Washington, Nov. 7 .- In his annual report the Commissioner of Pensions showed that the soldiers of the war with Spain and those fighting the insurrection in the Philippine Islands not only enjoyed larger pensions than were ac corded the soldiers of the civil war, but also that three years after the close of the Spanish-American war claims for pensions amounting to 20 per cent. of the soldiers engaged in that war had been filed, while seven years after the close of the civil war, only 6 per cent. of the soldiers had filed claims.

The Commissioner says this is the fault of the system of pensioning, with its ac tive army of attorneys, solitors and drummers, who are practically licensed by the Government with the promise of

\$25 for each claim allowed.

# AND THE AMERICAN "KANGAROO"

A study of the initial election returns throws much light upon the "Kangaroo Social Democrat," or "Kangaroo," for short. By coupling this study with a study of the "Anarchist" on his European native heath, the two apparitions will be thoroughly understood. The importance of the study lies in that it points unerringly the tactics and the spirit that must guide the Socialist or Labor Movement in its struggle to abolish the Capitalist or Wages System of Slav-

What the "Anarchist" is in Europ

was well summed up in the passage re cently quoted in these columns from the "Illinois Staatszeitung." That German capitalist paper, with its intimate knowledge of European matters, coun seled the State to "rear the Anarchist insect in the nests of Socialism to devour the Socialist eggs." The summary tells substantially the history of European "Anarchy." "Anarchy" knows it canno the history of European build up: constructive powers do not lie latent in a negation, least of all when the sole moving spring of the negation is hatred, malevolence and envy. The European "Anarchist," accordingly, turns his whole effort towards destroying But destroying what? The Capitalist System? No! Such destruction, being constructive in its nature, implies virility. Hatred, malevolence and envy are attributes of degeneracy. The degener ate never tackles the strong: he tackles the weak. Capitalist Society being powerful, he leaves it substantially alone: the camp of Socialism, having to be raised under the fire of the enemy is exposed and substantially weak. The Anarchist, acordingly, turns his face against Socialism. The tactics he adopts flow inevitably from such premises: it is defamation. The dust of confusion mistrust and hopelessness that he raises, checks the growth of Socialism; it has nullified Socialist propaganda. Such is the species "Anarchist" as well known in Europe. If the initial election returns in this city are studied, togethe with the "agitation" conducted by the "Kangaroo," the identity of the European "Anarchist" and the American 'Kangaroo' becomes obvious, strikingly so. The fact is brought out best by the ures and facts in the 16th Assembly District.

In that District, thanks to a lavish, deep and far-reaching agitation, car-ried on by the Socialist Labor Party the straight Party vote rose in 1898 to 1,214. Nor was that all. That year the Party had drawn to itself a large sympathetic vote. Over 1,000 voters, not yet wholly divorced from the old habits of thought, still cast their vote for one or other of the capitalist candidates for Governor (the head of the ticket), fearing they would "lose their vote" if they voted for the S. L. P. candidacy, but gave their suffrage to the Party nomined for the Assembly, feeling that the of carrying that office were within reach The 2,223 votes thus polled by the S L. P. candidacy for Assembly was an unmistakable indication of the setting strong current towards Socialism. Within a year the "Kangaroo" made his appearance and initiated a virulent "agitation" against the Socialist Iabor Par ty and in favor of a new party that he set up, the Social Democracy. To-day, after three years of its "agitation," the election returns eloquently characterize the concern for what it is. The Socialist Labor Party vote of three years ago (1,214) has come down this year to a little over 600; the sympathetic vote 1.009, has likewise been halved .- and there did the difference go? Did that difference go to the "Kangaroo"? No. ford, who as the S.L.P. candidate for Governor in 1898, polled in the District, 1,214 votes, polled there this year, as the head of the Kangaroo ticket, barely 250 votes, even accepting as correct the "Volkszeitung" returns that experience has shown are habitually forged to keep up the courage of its dupes. In other words, the bulk of the difference, fiftly 350, dropped away; and the showing of the poll for the Assembly shows a still greater melting away. The "Knngaroo" is incapable of construction; the knows that; his "agitation" proves it; the word of mouth part is slauder, the printed portion is a collection of lampoons. insect American "Kangaroo" attests at all points his kinship with the European
"Anarchist": the one and the other are stroying; their make-up is identical.

In view of this, the tactics and the spirit that must guide the S.L.P. are obvious. The Party must reckon with the ability of the capitalist class to raise the insect "Kangaroo" in the nests of Socialism in America, the same as that class raises the insect "Anarchist" in the nests of Socialism in Europe. The masses, disconcerted by the ribald noise raised by the "Kangaroo" are affected in only one way. They will never take to the "Kangaroo": they are too clearsighted for that: they can see through the in-sect: they will give him a wide berth: but they will become confused: "the Socialists are divided," the masses will cry, and will drop out altogether dis-heartened:—and the capitalist, through his "Kangaroo," will have accomplished his purpose.

This feature of the returns in New York, coupled with such returns as those from Cleveland, O., where the "Kangaroo" was smashed, point out the course to pursue:—an unfluching posture of uncompromising agitation and education.

Kangarooism has demonstrated, even to those who thought better of it, that it is capable only of destroying; it can never Only an uncompromis construct. ing agitation can finally succeed in imparting such thorough and general information as will tonic the mass against the insects that Capitalism will periodically rear and let loose against Socialism.

Glassworkers' Strike a Failure. Wilmington, Del., Nov. 10 .- To-morrow morning most of the striking glass snappers of the Christiana Window Glass Company will return to work at the old rate of wages.



## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-This is going too far! This is awful! These labor unions must be smashed! UNCLE SAM-Hem!

B. J.-Do you believe in Trades Unions?

U. S .- I do in some; I don't in others B. J .- Do you believe in Unions that establish regulations which deprive their members of the freedom to enter into whatever agreement they please?

U. S .- There can be no sensible objection to that.

B. J.-Well I have a sensible objection to it. We call this a free country; so it is. True freedom means tha men shall be allowed to enter into any

agreement, unrestricted and unmolested To do what the Unions do is a violation of freedom. Smash the Unions. U. S.-Tut, tut, tut. B. J.-No "tut, tut," about it; I say the Unions are treasonable, they vio-

late the land's fundamental principle of freedom. Smash them, I say. U. S.-"Smash them" on the ground that they restrict their membership from

absolute liberty to do as they please? B. J.-Just so! U. S .- Suppose you feel like selling

our vote to me on election day-B. J.-I couldn't.

U. S .- Not if you wanted to? B. J .- Not if I wanted to!

U. S .- Why not? B. J.-Because I am forbidden by law

U. S .- The law restricts your freedom to enter into such an agreement unre-

stricted and unmolested? B. J.-It does.

U. S .- (with a satirical smile)-"Smash the Law!" Would you?
B. J.-No! But-

U. S .- What, then, becomes of your rigmarole about smashing the Unions on the ground of their restricting their mempers from doing just as they please?

B. J.—(visibly at sea)—I must admit that I have lost my foothold. But let me tell you that what I said, and the argu ment that I held, I read in the paers from the decision of a Judge, who sued an injunction restricting the strikers from picketing and the like. That was no argument. The fellow must be a jackass.

U. S.-No, he is not a jackass; he is simply a hired man of the capitalist class, put there by the capitalist class of labor fleecers and the labor fakirs who act as labor lieutenants of the capclass to twist the Law so as to get Labor always on the hip, and to blind its eyes with the dust of freedom.

B. J.—In what way?
U. S.—You will admit that to prevent a man from selling his vote is a restriction of his freedom?

U. S .- And you will admit that it is proper to put that restriction upon him, est the suffrage be utterly demoralized?

B. J.-I see that. U. S.-Accordingly, a "restriction of

freedom" is not in itself wrong. It may be perfectly right. If by such restriction the welfare of the commonwealth is preserved the restriction is beneficial. B. J.-I see that.

U. S .- Accordingly, the question to be considered in each case is not the ab-struct question of freedom or slavery, but the concrete question, whether a specific action is good or bad. If it is good, then to restrict it is wrong, is to interfere with freedom; if it is bad, then the striction of it is right, because freedon aims at the happiness of the masses, no act that would nterfere with that promotes freedom.

U. S.-Now, then, test the action of bona fide Trades Union by that principle. Do you not see that if one man willing to work for lower wages than others he thereby lowers the happiness of all? If that one man chooses off his own nose no one might interfere But if the cutting off his own nose would compel others to do likewise, then his operation ceases to be his private bus-iness, and becomes the business of all others. Ain't it?

B. J .- Yes, by Jove! But why, then, is that Judge so dead set against it? U. S.—For the reason that I have al-ready given you. He is not deciding an abstract question of freedom. He pre-tends to; but that is only swindle. What he is deciding is a concrete question of happiness.

B. J .- Why, then he should not be

against it, but for it.
U. S.—Not so. He is a capitalist official. He therefore interprets things from the standpoint of capitalist interests The actions of these Unions would cause them to receive higher wages. Now wages come from B. J .- They come from the product

B. J .- And where do the profits of the

capitalist come from?

B. J.—Also from the product of labor.
U. S.—Does it not, then, follow that the higher the wages of the working people, the lower must be the profits of the

idle capitalist class?

B. J. (striking his forehead)—That's

U. S .- Now you will understand why

deciding in the interest of the class that he represents-the capitalist class. The interests of that class are to demoralize the working class so as to keep from them ever larger slices of the workers' product. Hence he declares that the conduct of these Unions is repugnant to freedom; and so it is—to the freedom of his fleecing class of capitalists

B. J.—But that's horrible. U. S.—So it is; and won't be otherwise until the workingmen kick these capitalists out of the public offices, and elect the Socialist Labor Party. Then freedom will be interpreted the other way. The right way.

#### Political and Economic.

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung," the funeral organ of the Kangaroo Social Democracy, reports the returns of the vote in Massachusetts, in a way unsophicticated Timbooctoo reader might be led to believe that there were two candidates running in that state by the name of Berry: one with the Christian name "Deleonite," the other just a plain simple and ordinary Berry. Deleonite Berry is trotted out only in the returns where his vote is below that of the Kangaroos. The plain, simple ordinary Berry on the other hand, seems to be a formidable cuss: he licks the Kangs wherver he finds them, and badly too, so badly that their Timbooctoo organ winces Here are a few samples:

"Adams-The Social Democratic candidate for Governor has received 95 votes, 23 more than last year. For Deleonite Berry 58 votes were cast."
"Salem-For Wrenn 114 votes were

cast here; for Berry 245." "Chelsea-Wrenn received here for Governor 117 votes; Deleonite Berry "Everett-Wrenn has here 45 votes;

Berry 95."
"Newburyport-The Social Democrat Wrenn received here 162 votes; Deleonite Berry 81."

"Taunton-The vote for Wrenn amounts here to 55; Berry 265."
"Fitchburg—The Social Democrat
Wrenn received here 227; Deleonite Berry 224."

"Fall River-Wrenn has received in Fall River 156 votes; Berry 322.7 "Chicopee-For 'Genosse' Wrenn 161

votes have been cast here; for Deleonite "Lowell-Wrenn received here 163 votes; Berry 262."
"Brockton-The Social Democrat

Wrenn received in Brockton 827 votes; Deleonite Berry 145.' "New Bedford-Wrenn has received iere 127 votes; Berry 243."

"Quincy—The vote for Wrenn, Social Democrat, amounts to 188; Deleonite

Berry 92." "Lawrence-For Wrenn 258 votes were

cast here; for Berry 337."
"Beverly—'Genosse' Wrenn received here 66 votes; Deleonite Berry 40 votes." Wrenn received "Marlboro-The vote for Wrenn am-ounts to 42; that for Berry to 80 votes." Three cheers for both Berrys! He is

The "Press" demands that the number of office-holders be reduced, so that the burden of taxation will not fall so beavily on the working class. This will not meet with the approval of those non-political trades unions which jumped into the fight for Low, and the leaders of which now point like setters in the direction of the official trough. They are willing to endure the "burden" if only they will be allowed to shoulder part of the proceeds. Watch them be turned down, however, by the men who made

#### SEEKING HOMES IN THE DESERT. Hundreds of Families Settling in Lands Irrigated From the Col-

orado. Imperial, Col., November 7 .- Several months ago the project for rescuing a million acres of land in Southwestern Ar zona, southeastern California, and northern Lower California. given publication. So far as the tract in California is concerned, the placing of water on the land is already leading to what, in South Africa, would be called a trek. Hundreds of families are now either on the ground, are driving their heavy freight teams across country, or are planning to move as soon as water reaches their respective holdings.

The first water was placed on the land of the Colorado desert in June, since which time crops have been ma-tured on about 1,500 acres of ground, and feed is growing on other lands. The water now on the ground and ready for distribution is sufficient to irrigate 10,000 acres, and by January 1 about 50,000 acres will be subject to irrigation. Within three years 500,000 acres are expected to be placed under irrigation. More than one quarter of this has already been filed on under homestead and desert claims.

One year ago the population of the

Colorado desert consisted of five men, according to the voting register, while the present population is estimated at about 1,000, and is expected to reach 5,000 by January 1. There is much that is picturesque in this coionization of the desert. The people who are flocking in, to a great extent, are of the same type as those who have been pioneers from the beginning of American history. Among the number are many who have for years been on the fringe of western America, along the Pacific. The growing density of population there has driven them out, and they are turning backward to this land so long over-looked, and heretofore barren. Not all the people, however, are of the pioneer type. There are many who have come from the East, and who are accustomed to the com-

## Valueless Factory Legislation. Millville, N. J., Nov. 10.-At a meeting of the Trades' Council to-night res-

olutions were passed condemning the State factory inspectors for failing to suppress the open violations of the law approved March S. 1883, pertaining to the employment of children and other op-eratives. The resolutions were caused by the reports that two boys, under the age U. S.—Now you will understand why of twelve years, were killed at the Mino that judge decides as he does. He is tole Glass Works.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in at under an assumed name, will attach h name to their communications, besides ir own signature and address. None at will be recognized.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the Third El-tion District of the Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn, lives Thomas F. Meade of 683 Lafayette avenue. During the npaign he spoke for the S. D. P., and was looked upon as "an active worker for the cause." He was registered: so were his father and two brothers. As-far as can be learned there was no D. P. vote in the district. The S. L. P. has two, and the men who voted can

GEORGE COOK. Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Volksseitung" Election Forgeries To THE PEOPLE.-The S. L. P. vote in the First Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District was as follows: 45 straight; 2 splits for Keinard, and 30 splits for De Leon. This made a total of 47 for Keinard and 75 for De Leon, just as reported in THE PEOPLE.

How does the little squirt of a Kang who gets up the "Volkszeitung" figures handle this? In the "Volkszeitung" of Wednesday, the 6th inst., the figures given ction District are "Keinard,

I should add that in that Election District the Kangaroo or Organized Scab-bery vote stood: 13 straight, and 2 splits for the head of the ticket, with the Tammany Prince as the Assembly preferences of these two "Socialists." I must admit that Prince and Secret Committeeman "Hanford are fit companion pieces. mpanion pieces.
S. MOSKOVITZ.

New York, Nov. 7.

True; There Were Also Two Wreans, in To THE PEOPLE.—I have read, with a good deal of mirth, your account in THE PEOPLE of to-day showing how the "Volkszeitung," in its report of the vote in Masachusetts, has two "Berrys" running there; one called "De Leonite" Berry; the other just plain "Berry; But you seem to have missed a point. To you seem to have missed a point. To judge by your citations from the "Volks-seitung," there also seem to be two dif-To seitung," there also seem to be two different "Wrenns," one who beats "De Leonite" Berry and one who is always licked by the "plain, simple and ordinary Berry." The former is always either Berry." The former is always either Wrenn, or he is the "Social" Wrenn. The latter, the one who gets licked is just a plain, simple and ordinary Wrenn, without any frills and furbelows. New York, Nov. 8.

An Interesting Development in

TO THE PEOPLE—There is a serious struggle here initiated by the Manufacturers Association of this city againt the

A few days after the death of Mc-Kinley the Manufacturers Association met and passed resolutions denouncing "Awarchism and Socialism" and those en-"Awarchism and Socialism" and those engaged in the propaganda thereof. A day
or two later, Section Dayton received
notice to vacate its rooms in the Davies
Building within twenty-four hours, since
which time the Section has been meeting, here in my office. About the same
time five of the members of the Section
were called into the offices of their respective amployers. Buckeys Lyon, & Bress ttive employers, Buckeye Iron & Brass Works and the Smith-Vail & Stillwell Bierce Co., and warned that they must either quit the Socialist Labor Party or quit their jobs. These firms are both

members of the M. A.

I am informed that the M. A. is engaged in the formation of a lodge of the Hooly Gooly's here and that to date they have above 800 members drawn principally from the "aristocrats of labor" in the National Cash Register Works. The avowed purpose of this organization is to break strikes among the plebelans of labor. I had been awaiting authentic information on this last point before laying the situation before the N. R. C. The two moves; to fight the "plebelans of labor" and to fight the P, are certainly kindred; and it inside an that those to fight them the capitalist and their labor lieutury and said: "Mr. Chairman, let me say up and said: "Mr. Chairman, let me say and thinks that this or-

is in a curious shape;—Immediately when the crusade against the Secialist move-ment was started as a sequel to the assessination of McKinley, Section Day-ton immed into the breach and fought the police and capitalist press of this city to a stand still; while at the same time the S. D. P. crawled into its hole like a withroad cury and staved there till like a whipped cur and stayed there till they saw that it was safe to come out in consequence of the work we had done; and when they did come out it was with a whining article that they caused to be published in the papers, giving Webster's definition of Socialism; and saying in effect "you see WE are GOOD Socialists, who can be decorded on your to have d cur and stayed there till effect "you see WE are GOOD Socialists, who can be depended on not to harm the ruling class in any way" and during this time it is clearly evident, from their actions, that the Manufacturers had obtained a practically complete list of the names of the members of Section Dayton; for it is noticable that the members of that organisation strike at the members of that organisation strike at the members of the Section at every opportunity, while those employers that are not in that association do not as yet seem to recognize the gravity of the situation for themselves.

In order to understand the situation it is necessary to see both sides of it at once. In other places the police and capitalist press have been bullyragging the Socialist Labor Party, while the employers, knowing that their dirty work was being well done, have kept in the back ground; but here, by our militant action at the first sign of the work, we have forced the police and press into the back ground and have thus compelled the employers to come out in the open to do personally the work that they would prefer to delegate to their police and press lackeys.

We have tried in every way to force the kangaroo element out into the open rder to understand the situation

We, have tried in every way to force be kaugaron element out into the open where we could get at them; but they seep in the dark and try to stab us in the back at every opportunity: witness hat attempt of their State Secretary, witchiow, to keep us off the efficied ballet. That is "me too Socialists."

On account of this treacherous characteristic of the members of the Social Dem-ocracy it would be very dangerous to ocracy it would be very daugerous to publish the names of the comrades that I have here referred to above as having been warned by their employers to leave the S. L. P. J. R. Fraser. Dayton, Ohio, November, 7.

Sound S. L. P. in Bridgeport.

body of staunch workers for the Social Revolution. The capitalists here have

taken the cue from their brother cap-

italists throughout the land to smash the Socialist Labor Party. Here in Bridge-

port the Anarchist cry was not used much. But the scheme that was worked

by the capitalist class, although well planned, did not have the effect the cap-

italists wised it to have, to wit, the wiping out of the Socialist Labor Party

in Bridgeport. The scheme was this: The capitalists, knowing it was about time to

put a fresh bait on the political hook, trotted forward a "harrud wurkin mon"

Dinnis Mulvihill by name, a fireman in W. & W. sewing machine factory. Dinnis was pushed to the head of the Dem-ocratic ticket; the "Post" and "Telegram

got elected Mayor by 3,383 majority, the biggest ever given to a Mayor in this

city. The Social Democrats voted for Dinnis almost to a man, of this there

is evident proof, as we know almost to the man who voted the S. L. P. ticket

The Social Democrats here know as much about Socialism as they do else-where. We had Comrade Frank Jordan

of Lynn here three days. Saturday night

he spoke on the corner of Main and Elm streets, to about 150 to 200 men; Sunday

afternoon he spoke to a small but attentive audience in Pioneer Hall; Monday

night on the corner of Main and Elm streets a large audience listened to Com-

rade Jordan again. Comrade Jordan held the crowd spellbound clean to the

end of his lecture. A Democratic poli-

us and at the same time respect us. We will now begin operations for the State

election which takes place next year in

November. We have been quiet for a long time, but we will push along from this out. The old Social Kang debauchery is about dead here. They are at the best a cowardly lot, who would not dare

to come before the voters this elction.

The Thundering Voice of the S. T.& L. A. Heard at the Mouth of a

To THE PEOPLE.—Here at the mine

of Nothingham, just started, an open pub-lic meeting was called by the President of the local of U. M. of A. to elect pit

committee and checkweighmen for the

We all here, comrades and sympathizers went to the meeting. We elected

a checkweighman and a mine committee

bor Alliance, Domenico Sambuco, after being elected for, one of the committees I was chosen to go around the mine to

get names for the check-off system for

the checkweighman and for the union,

as Pat. Dolan's constitution states

They chewed the rag for a few minutes

as they wanted to force me to go around. I got up and said I for one will not go

and get the names of those who wanted their dues checked off at the office. By

their dues checked off at the office. By reason of the check-off system the U. M.

working class, neither can any other pure

and simple trade organization. And the U. M. W. is a scab organization because

the leaders come and say: "Organize! or-ganize!" and then on election day vote for

M. Capitalist, so that they can get a nice political job, as the McBrides, the Powderlys, Philip Penns, the Ratchfords

and Cameron Millers, with all the rest. I said: "Now do you want me to recog-nize an organization that wants the op-

ganization is a capitalist organization; but I can tell you gentlemen that our officials have fought for three weeks to get the check-off system, and it is necessary because, if nobody will pay, we will get 53 cents per ton again, and the officials must get paid for their work."

Comrade Pietri Sambuco then got up and said: "What better conditions has the miners get now at 80 cents then there."

the miners got now at 80 cents, than they got at 53 cents per ton, if you got 30

got at 53 cents per ton, if you got 30 cents of a raise, and your groceries, ctothing, etc., raised 40 per cent? How has the U. M. W. bettered the condition if 50 years ago the working class received 60 per cent to the capitalists' 40 per cent, and now we receive twenty-five per cent af the wealth produced, and the capitalist receives 75 per cent? I see that the capitalists make more profit at

that the capitalists make more profit at

eight hours than they did at fourtee

hours a day, because of the progress of

machinery to-day. Where the capitalist needed 100 men, now they only need ten

to produce the same wealth and make more millions. For this reason I don't

recognize this organization. First, it is a scab organization. Second, it has wrong principles with which to fight the capilist class. Third, It has men for leaders acting as labor fakirs, freak and political

crooks, and then checking off the dues, forcing the miners to belong or else get out of the district. If it were a bona fide

organisation the miners would pay their dues voluntarily and not need to force them that tells the tale, as doing injury

HENRY MATHERN.

On to the Social Revolution!

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 7.

miners.

81 straight votes and 10 spilt.

two newspapers of the capital-

is this what you call better conditions' of the miners' fellow working people?" All at once another brother got up and "Mr. Chairman, this gentleman is altogether out of order." But the chair-To THE PEOPLE.—The municipal "O, he was sent here," another said:
"O, he was sent here," another brother
said, interrupting me; "These fellows
ought to be put out of the hall altostorm is over. The Socalist Labor Party comes out safe and sound, having all the barnacles scraped from its body without in the least damaging the little gether.

has got no to starve in

to starve

must buy a gun to shoot vourself.' Take

family there, and remains without work

money

desperation

I said: "Mr. Chairman, that is what what you call liberty of expressing your opinion. That is nothing but tyrany. What these here labor fakirs use when they find somebody that discovers their tricks, as it bappened at the convention of the miners, where Patrick Dolan hit one of his brothers a couple of punches in the eye for getting too far out of order

As I was talking the chairman of the meeting said: "I am a Socialist too."
I answered: "It's all well enough to say
"I'm a Socialist, too." but where is your
card? Show it up if you got one." He said: "I haven' too! to home." I said: "I haven't got it here." "You ought to, or else you are a 'me too' Socialist. But he failed to answer. I continued: "I recognize the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as a bona fide ist anarchist type, boomed Dennis, who economically, that is the only organization that can better the conditions of the working class. We don't just fight every day of the year and then on election vote for Mr. Operator, the capitalist class. for Mr. Operator, the capitalist class, which, when we strike, send State and the back, as they have done at Hazle ton, 1897, and at Wardner, state of Idaho, where they imprisoned 300 min-ers in the Bull Pen." I continued to tell of the fakirism of the United Min Workers of America, and they all failed

to answer.
The meeting adjourned with a few individual talks and we challenged their leader to come and debate the question in public discussion with one of our rades of the S. T. & L. A. The all right, but what happened? On Friday night at our mine meeting came Mr. Uriah Billingham, vice-fakir of Pittsburg, district 5, trying to persuade us comrades to join the United Mine us comrades to join the United Mine Workers. But we backed him out right away by telling him of the bankruptcy U. M. W. of A., etc. He said for us miners to organize again here, we could easily brave the check-off system, and after we were organized we could build night schools and agitate, so that in the time of election we can vote for our school directors and we can have better agitation to organize the foreign people. But he said, we should just vote for the directors. Comrade Pietro Sambuco got up and said: "We don't just want to vote for the directors but to vote for the sheriff of the county for State officers and legislators and Conressmen, that when we strike we won't have any deputies to shoot us in the back, no injunctions to forbid us from march ing on public roads; no unjust law against the working people and no troops to put us miners in the Bull Pen and let us starve to death." The labor fakir did not like this; his answer was failed to show his card. He said he used to belong to a Section but did not know where. At Banksville, he said they had a co-operative store. I him that the co-operative stores Utopian Socialism and that the Socialist Labor Party, based upon science, don't fight with such things. He failed to

answer any more on that point, it being "too radical." These labor fakirs don't now say "Or ganize, organize!" They have changed their preaching by saying "Check-off! check-off the dues!" and that will be a good thing because if you don't you will be fired out at the will of the operators and superintendents. If that isn't an organization controlled by the operators acting as treasurers, what is The U. M. W. to-day is maintained by the check-off. The U. M. W. of A. is bound to die and the end of the fakirs is close by. We challenged Mr. Fakir and any other of their leaders in public discussion as to which organization would better the condition of the miners, the erators as cashiers and as controllers of the said organization?"

The said organization?

The said organization is canticular organization in a canticular organization is a canticular organization in the miners, or the S. T. & L. A.?

The said organization?"

The said organization is canticular organization in the miners, or the S. T. & L. A.?

The said organization?

The said organization?

The said organization is canticular organization in the miners, or the S. T. & L. A.?

The said organization?

The said organization is organization in the said organization in the said organization is organization.

The said organization is organization in the said organization is organization in the said organization is organiza only Union that will better the workers' condition. It organizes under the ban-ner of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that can emancipate the working class.

At the close of the meeting, we all

gave three cheers for the S. T. & L. A and S. L. P. Domenico Sambuco, Member of the Alliance at Blythedale

Pa., Hacket P. O., Washington Co.,

The Lyen Fund.
To THE PEOPLE—The comrade and sympathisers of the S. L. P. here in Victor, Col., are making up a fund to aid the S. E. E. of Texas, in prosecuting the persons who assaulted Comrade Lyon. If the comrades Comrade Lyon. If the comrades throughout the country do the same we could have what balance is left fter Comrade Lyons is well taken care f devoted to the DAILY PEOPLE We will forward our money to National Secretary, Kuhn, inside of two days.

T. F. Dugan. Victor, Col., Nov. 1.

Workingmen Cheaper Than Horses To THE PEOPLE.—Immediately adjoining the building where I work, here in Duluth, Minn., there is a meat market of the cockroach type. Last night the horse used for delivering parcels died. There is nothing unusual in this, yet it teaches. to the miners, not benefit."

As he sat down another brother got up and said: "Talking about forcing is nothing here. You go into the state of Ohio, you will have to pay ten dollars to the \$50, and facing the prospect of planking down \$50 or \$60 for another one. But the dead horse still was of some worth; a local tallow factory called for it with a wagon, and soon it will be con-

Now reverse the situation: suppose the outcher's cutter or delivery man had died what would have happened?

Why, the butcher would simply adver-tise for another "man," and have one in two hours. The cost would not be over 50 cents,—the cost of the advertise-ment, instead of \$50. Then suppose the workingman up and died; the butcher would not be the loser

a cent, and no one would think of paying as much as 15 cents for his remains. Chances are, his friends would have to chip in enough money to bury the poor

Under capitalism a workingman don't hold a candle to a horse, as a thing of value. The principle of capitalism is "private property and profits; to hell with human lives, and man's social wellbeing.

Speed the day of Socialism. L. F. D. Duluth, Minn., Nov. 3.

The Rev. Putty Face at His Game of Pulpiteer Saw-Dust.

TO THE PEOPLE-On Sunday evening, October 27th, the "Police Owner-ship," alias "Socialist" alias "Social Democratic" Party held a mass meeting here, in Reading, at Geissler's Hall, with the Rev. Chas. Vail, of New Jersey, as the speaker. The Rev. Vail, during the course of his speech said, "Any wage worker that votes the old parties tickets is a traitor to his class.' Later on he also said: "Any traitor to the wage working class should be branded as

After the Rev. Vail was through, questions were asked for, and after several had been asked, and it appeared that every one that wanted to ask questions had done so. Comrade Vize then asked the speaker: "Why if the 'Socialist' party is not in favor of shooting down the wage workers, does it uphold and support within its organization a man who, like Carey, did vote a \$15,000 appropriation to build an armory for the nilitia?' Instantly, several of their members were on their feet and objected to the question. Vail refused to answer it. Comrade Bellman then asked him why he (Carey); was not branded as a traitor to the working class? To which ail replied that he did it as a mistake etc., etc., whereupon the writer reminded again, which immediately brought several of their members in various parts of the hall to their feet, with objections to hold the meeting on our constitutional to his (Vail) answering the charge. One rights. Brown mounted the box and to his (Vail) answering the charge. One of them said that they would answer it

after the meeting. the people The next question was "What is the difference between the 'Socialist Party' and the Socialist Labor Party?' This was put by one of their own members. The Vail nevertheless refused to answer it, as it was "a question of tactics." but that he did it on account of them Vail then said that he could give it to be fair. After the S. L. P. men had been shut up, or cut off so to say, he knew that if he would assail us it would act as a boomerang and that is why he did not do it.

After the meeting they answered the

charge that I made against Carey with threats of physical viloence. Some of them threatened to do us violence if we did the same thing agin. It takes two for that game. We shall see. SILAS HINKEL.

Kangaroo Clowns in Syracuse. To THE PEOPLE.-By furnishing humor during the campaign, the Kangselves as useful as the Timbooctooers of New York, and surely no one will deny such conduct plays some useful part in the scheme of nature, whether they stand as blunderers to show the way others should not go, or whether they pose as a mere laughing-stock, it makes no difference. Well, anyhow, in accord with their past conduct, the Kangs, not wish ing to be entirely dormant during the municipal campaign, they, on last Sun-day imported a "Genosse Lippelt" from Rochester to speak to the members of the Sick and Death Benefit Society during the afternoon meeting. Several of our comrades being present, some being members, insisted upon a hearing as fairly as that granted to Lippelt. Immediately there was an uproar. All sorts of denunciations rent the air. They accused us of severe language, and called us "Tam De Leonites." As it was, Lip-pelt did not speak; but the Kangs, nothing daunted, tried it again. In the evening of the same day they smuggled the di minutive Lippelt into an ante-room of a saloon in a suburb of the city. The speaker explained the class struggle by comparing the classes to opposing armies in battle, and mostly along this line, with lengthy perioration about bullets,

ever and again we only heard about bullets; all showed a decided infection of Careyism. And then he concluded by pleading for support for their city ticket He was informed that he was speaking outside of the city, and in that district people could not vote city tickets, even if the Kangs desired it. After asking for questions one of our men applied. Their chairman immediately declared questions out of order, especially from chagrin to the little crowd, and the little Lippelt was again stolen away in the

Again, on Friday, we were treated to a visit from the Rev. Bigelow. His only au dience beside seven or eight S.L.P. men consisted mainly of the old, old forty-year Socialists. How strange the gathering all seemed: like remnants of a prehistoric race. The object of the do tour became only a matter of conjecture His discourse—entirely an ethical one advocating Socialism only from a stand point of justice and morality-always ex-pressing his "beliefs." He stated to be Socialist you must be class-conscious. Jesus was class-conscious. (!!) Hence Jesus, according to his logic, was a So-cialist. He claimed the So-cialists had a scheme which they thought

beer mallet. Finally, the chairman ruled the DAILY PEOPLE. Meals when IS IIIS NAME, was nominated because no "he would not give the floor to none of dis gang." As it was, the dominie's collection was not taken up, and while arguments were going on in small groups, he quickly left, chewing gum vigorously. Very likely, if the Kangs political mass meetings, they will hereafter conduct them with more secrecy. A gathering, claiming to be Socialist, that bars any questions is indeed a travesty on Socialism. I have just learned that they have on their ticket a candidate not one who can not even vote for himself. ARGUS.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 4.

TO THE PEOPLE-Saturday night Comrades Brown and Tesson of Pittsburg were sent to Greensburg to hold an of thousand dollars better off. open air meeting.

On arriving they were met by the

comrades of Section Jeannette, and proceeded to the Court House Square. box was secured and Tesson opened with a short address on the Socialist Labor Party, which was received approving-ly by a crowd of 200 workingmen. Comrade George A. Brown was then introduced as the speaker of the evening and had commenced to talk upon Labor organization when a policeman ordered him off the square saying that the County Commissioners prohibited the use of those grounds for such purposes. Brown said we would move into the street. "I will arrest you if you do," said the officer. He refused to say whether there was an ordinance regulating street meetings or not.

A committee then called on the mayor. He refused to grant a permit for the meeting, on the pretext that a speech delivered by Comrade S. Schulberg a few before on capitalism had "a tirade against the Government and the respectable element of that com-munity," and that even honest workingmunity," men had condemned the stand taken by Schulberg.

The committee explained fully the object of the S. L. P. but were refused with the remark from the mayor who is a banker, that had he not official he would have led "a body of to take Schulberg down and inflicted the treatment which he deserved."

After a consultation it was decided proceeded to explain the situation to people which was approved with lause. Here the policeman reappeared and ordered Brown to stop or show his permit. Brown answered that he had complied with the spirit proper authorities, and having been refused, would maintain his Constitutional right of free assemblage and free speech, until forcibly deprived of these He was then pulled off the box and told to move away or he would be locked up. He refused to move away, explaining to the people that he was the representative of a political party and not made of the kind of stuff that receives

rders from the police. He was then arrested and marched owards the station house. The crowd jeered at this act.

Tesson then mounted the box and had been speaking but a few minutes when another policeman made his appearance and demanded if he had a permit. When answered in the negative, he ordered him to stop speaking, and then pulled him off the box. Tesson continued to address the people. He was ordered to move on, the policeman pushing him with one hand and ramming him with his well developed stomach. At this, Tesson told the officer that he was not a corner loafer or criminal, but a citizen and that it was the business of a policeman to protect, and not to assault him. The policeman then ordered him with him to the mayor's office On the way to the mayor's the officer held on to Tesson as if he had been a desperate character trying to escape, but on reaching the door to the office of the mayor he was released and told to wait outside until the officer return

As soon as the door closed on the meeting, remounted the box, called upor this act of brutality on election day and vote out of power a band of political crooks who were violating the supreme law of the land in order to maintain their power by keeping the people in ignorance. He then took a vote of the audience

as to whether they believed he had a right to address the people. He called for those who believed he did not have the right to address the people on the street to raise their hands. No hand was raised. He then called for those who did believe he had this right to raise their hands, and fully half of the four hundred people raised their hands some voting with both hands. At this juncture, the policeman returned and arrested him over again. The peo-

Comrades Moody, Dilb, Bertin and Dessuler procured bail for the speaker, but were kept running from the mayor to the police and vice versa so that it was after 10:30 before they could secure the release of either of the speakers. At the examination the next morning they were fined \$5 for obstructing the street and speaking without a permit. The fines were paid under protest by Section Jeannette. The mayor refused to recognize our speakers as representatives

of a political party.

Comrade Thomas Lawry, of Pittsburg, is looking up the state laws on the subject of street assemblies prior to taking the case into court. The Comrades in Westmoreland coun-

ty are determined to fight the case to Jeannette, Pa., Nov. 1.

A Daily People Feast.

TO THE PEOPLE-I have to make

prepared for a large number sons costs much less than when pre pared for the average family and a substantial feast could be secured for from 20 to 25 cents per plate, which would cost about 75 cents at a restaur-

would be the gainer by at least 25 cents for every comrade and sympa-thizer who would eat his most important Thanksgiving meal in the company Socialists.

The speakers and active members could respond to the toasts, and besides a good square meal, we could all have,

an enjoyable time.

If every Section would get out ban-quet tickets and offer them for sale at once we would have a real cause to be thankful for and that is, that the DAILY PEOPLE would be a couple Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 1.

A Pittsburger.

#### Regular and Social Democratic Organized Scabbery.

To THE PEOPLE.-As we are just on the threshold of election day the fol-lowing may be interesting to the comrades in the Sixteenth Assembly Dis trict, New York, in particular:

On election morning of last year, "Champion of Labor" Sam Prince went out electioneering on his own hook in the New York Sixtenth Assembly Dis trict, where he then lived. On his route he met a citizen on the way to the voting booth and addressed him as follows: "Well, did you vote?"

"No, but am just going to vote." "Well, whom do you intend to vote

am going to vote the ticket of the class You see I am a workingman myself

and therefore I hope you will vote my ticket, the Democratic ticket." "I shall vote the ticket of my class,

and if you are a workingman, and an intelligent one. I am going to vote the

same ticket as you do."

Prince, suspecting the citizen to be an S.L.P. man said: "Why not vote a Social Democratic ticket, is not Debs a better man than Malloney; and is not Hanford a better man than Corrigan, and Sieburg, is he not a better man than De Leon? They are all union men and what is De Leon doing? know he is sending scabs to break the strike of our craft?

"Do you know it was just this strike of your trade that opened my eyes; and because I followed it up that is the reason I am going to vote a straight S. L. P. ticket. But who are you, sir? You seem to be very much interested in the politics of this district?"

"Why, don't you know me?" I am Prince, whom De Leon calls a "Labor Fakir." "He is right," was the answer, "you

are indeed a labor fakir. You are running on the same ticket with Justice Freedman, who issued a model injunc-tion against the very union you belong to, and moreover tolerate your mem bers to stump for him as Marouchek is doing and yet have the gall to ask me to vote for you? You have then given me your right title," and with that the citizen turned away and left Mr. Prince standing dazed.

If Mr. Prince will go out electioneering.

this year, he will find out that there are more men this year who will meet him with the above dialogue. Let there be no rest until these degenerate henchmen of the capitalist class are brought to Justice and convicted as they deserve Let there be no stop until the capitalist class will be forced to surrender uncon ditionally, never let up before the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Telford, Pa., Oct. 31.

## LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre spondents.

[No questions will be considered that con in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

S. S. S., WACO, TEX.—As you may know by this time the regular Democratic party did its poodle the Social Democratic party of Massachusetts the scurvy trick of re-electing Carey on the latter's ticket, thereby keeping the Armory-building feature conspicuous on the Kangaroo face.

C. A. M., ELIZABETH N. J.—When your "dyed in the wool" Democratic adversary maintained you were wrong in saying that "under Socialism the worker will receive the full value of his labor," on the ground that "a certain portion of his labor would be withheld for the purpose of maintaining the Government," he gave a wrong reason for a technically correct objection. Strictly speaking, the workingman will not get all that he produces: a portion has to go to machinery and other means of work, together with certain public utilities. This is however a very technical point. A man does not get only that which he pockets; he may be justly said to get also that which directly and indirectly aids him in producing wealth and enjoying life. Your man's reason was, however, wrong when he speaks of government as the one for whom an appropriation will have to be made. "Government" in the Socialist Republic would only be a foremanship. The foreman, in his legitimate work, is aider of production.

8. Q. WORCESTER, MASS surprised? Surprised to see the Kangaroos low-spirited and the S. L. P. men cheerful? Then you san't have been around when the populist and other such "reform" waves went over the land. If you watched thines then you must have learned that men engaged in hollow movements must have big and ever bigger votes to keep them in countenance. How much more so with men engaged in a biggus movement they need votes to cover bogus movement they need votes to cover up the swindle. The S. L. P. man can af-ford to be serene. Right and logic always prevail.

J. C. F., LYNN, MASS.—1. All the capitalist papers of the following day had a report of some sort of Krapotkin's meet ing.

2. Sept. 12 is the date of the Hoboken

"Observer" that contains Morris Elchman's
letter facriminating his whole organization
in his feat of running on the Democratic,
the Republican, the Citizens and the Social
Democratic parties tickets. The copy in
this office can't be sent out. It is kept
bere for inspectation.

Think of a set of men, in whose organization you couldn't throw a stone in any direction without hitting a dozen salisses, lefer in that way to the name of a man of tried and approved distinction and services in the Socialist Labor Party:

G. H. B., NEW YORK.—Low will be a much more insidious corrupter of the workingman than Tammany ever was. Croker never, but Low did go down into the center of labor putrefaction, known as the Central Fakirated Union, and deliver an address there. It is the Low class that furnishes the corrupting demagogue.

PHOENIN, ARIZ.-1. There is ro specific provision in the matter of or-panizing Branches to en S. L. P. County Section: except such as reason suggests. County Sections, if they are so large in membership as to need a General Committee, would of course not organize a Branch, en-titled to a delegate in the General Com-mittee, without such Branch base the win-mittee, without such Branch base the winwould of course not organize a Branch, en-titled to a delegate in the General Com-mittee, without such Branch has the min-inum membership entitled to a delegate according to the Section's by-laws.

2. That matter certainly did not come here.

M. C., NEW YORK—The S. L. P. had its own candidate for President in 1900, Joseph Francis Malloney: the Social Demo-cracy had its own candidate. Eugene V. Debs. The two parties fought each other, then as they do now. If you had been a constant reader, you would bave known all that. that.

P. S., TELFORD, PA.—Mahlon Barnes and Fred Long accomplished what military men call a wheel of the quarter section when they took up the cudgels for the speak easy and inher fakir Timbooctoners of Philadelphia. But that is what comes from addiction to vice. The one marching on one road of vice, the other tottering on another road of vice, both landed in the mire they now are in up to their eye-brows;—and where they will remain.

H. R., NEW YORK—The S. L. P. con-stitution forbids the Farty members from being officers in pure and simple bodies.

M. T. B., CHICAGO, III.—Eryan's "Com-moner" comes here regularly. There is not the slightest evidence that the "Boy Orator" is becoming a man. He is again astride his "Crime of "73" charger or rather Rocin-ante. ante

D. C., CHICAGO, III.—No, Sir; emphatically, No! There are three judges that crouch in the depths of all consciences, be they ever so cailous: Honor, Truth and Justice. There is no time when one of them does not make himself felt. At times all three will join in a rumble. The Kangaroo knows that he is dishenorable untruthful and unjust in his conduct towards the S. L. P. No, Sir can't accept your theory that "they know not what shey are doing;" they have been too long at it for that.

C. H B., NEW YORK—Do you want a stronger argument to knock the fe-low down with than the "Sun's" falsification of what Marx said? The paper was nailed on the subject. Asked to quote the passages that justified its \*tatements, it. remained s.ent. and its silence was commented on in these columns. Moreover, it was the "Sun" that said "All hail, Sheriff Lucerne Co." when that Sheriff shot workers peacefully walking on the highway.

G. H., DETROIT, MICH.—It is not the cowl that makes the friar. Neither is it the protestations of love and affection for the worker that makes the friend of labor. The one and the other are outer signs. As the cowl can be used for a disgoise so can phrases.

M., NEW YORK-You don't seem to M. M., NEW YORK—You don't seem to be informed on the trend of the discussions that went on in the Party before the crash of July 10. The now Kangaroos objected to the Party's Trades Union policy: "only change that policy," said they, "and we shall move along swimmingly." The Party's answer was: "The Trades Union policy that you propose is nothing new: the Party has tried it before when your views dominated; and the Party stuck fast in the mud, a laughing stock and a toy to the fakirs; your policy has been tried and found false." To-day, with the backing of the good will of the Organized Scabbery where is the Kangaroo?

H. D. G. CINCINNATI, O .- The pure and simple fakir-led Union has developed into what it is to-day. Vain are all theories on the subject. Facts prove that it has become wholly different from the original pattern. To-day it is a means of tyrannising the rank and file; they are fined if they express themselves, they are threatened with loss of work if they don't obey the fakirs. They are terrorized.

"SOCIALIST," NEW HAVEN, CT.—
There would be some color for your reasoning if you concluded that the "vote of the two Socialists parties" shows the time is not ripe for Socialism. This would be false reasoning in that it takes not in all the facts; but it might seem justified from the sme!lness of the total. To conclude, however, that the two should be united fles in the face of your every premises.

T. R., KENDALL GREEN, MASS. T. R., KENDALL GREEN, MASS.—The question is not "Would you marry a daughter to a negro?" There is many a white man you would not marry your daughter to. The question is: Is it not degrading to a human being to be treated as a brute, and does not such treatment degrade him who indulges in such treatment?

T. D. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- With three years of the kind of agitation that three years of the kind of agitation that the Kangaroos have conducted "in favor of Socialism" and against the S. L. P. their vote and its decline, proves all that the S. L. I'. has claimed. He who fishes for the support of the Labor Fakir gets left. To give up the safe path for an "ignus fatuus" is proverbial folly.

W. R., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The attempted distinction is this: The Catholic Church holds that the Pope is infallible only when he speaks "ex cathedra." When he speaks otherwise then he may be fallible. For that reason Father McGrady says that the Pope's utterances against Socialism, not being made "ex-cathedra" are not the Pope's utterances but are like private opinions. The Pope's name being Joachim Pecci, McGrady calls the utterances referred to Joachim Pecci's. The disingenuousness of the Friar McGrady lies in that having pointed his finger to a virtual forgery on part of Archbishon Corrigan, he does not take steps to stop the nuisance, and he knows why.

S. L. PITTSBURG, PA.—You certainly have an action for criminal libel.

J. H. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL,—Just send on matters. Never fear.

A. J. J. NEW YORK.—Not a word! Down to Saturday morning the "Volks-zeitring" had not yet recovered its breath. Its soreness and disappointment at the gen-eral decline of the Kangaroo vote is markeral decline of the Kangaroo vote is marked. It had given great pledges: it expected
fully 30,000 votes. It is of course wondering what new "ignis fatuus" it is to hold
sp. to. its dupes to keep them together.
At any rate, its silence and abstinence from
trying to "explain away" this latest fasco,
is the first evidence yet in that its readers
are beginning to assert themselves and are
growing restive under its bunco game.

F. E., CLEVELAND, OHIO,—Comrade De Leon will debate with Mayor Johnson if the gentleman can be made to stick to his acceptance of the challenge that Com-rade Matthews extended to him.

F. P. J. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Send on the matter.

## French Miners Attitude.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The attitude of the miners of the Department, of the Pas-de-Calais is again becoming threatening, and "precautionary" measures are being prepared. Numbers struck work at Dourges (?) yesterday, while crowds paraded in Lens, cheering for the strike.

join, or else you shall not work unless you join the union." a suggestion which ought to be unan-imously adopted by every Section of the But the dead horse still was of some I got up and said: "Very good, work; a local tallow factory called for it with a wagon, and soon it will be continued in a people, very good. You see the act of these organizations; how they treat their these organizations; how they treat us more fellow workingmen. They treat us more tyranously than the capitadist does. It is just the same as if a thief would come to go to the control of the control o would work. Carefully refraining from mentioning the means to emancipation.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA —F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABUR NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Reads street. (The Party's liter-

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can 55 in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee, · # 10-10-

Regular meeting held on November 8 at 2-6 New Reade street. Gillhaus in the chair. Absent and excused: Fiebiger and Forbes. The financial report for the two weeks ending Nov. 2 showed receipts in the amount of \$53.60; expenditures, \$128.35. A number of communications were read from a number of places bearing upon anto-election matters and now disposed of, Section Roanoke, Va., sent \$25 for the DAILY PEOPLE, and promises good work for its circulation; also reports healthy condition of the section which is composed of good material throughout. A report from Ohio State Committee shows vote in Cleveland to have grown while the Kangaroos fell off considerably. Section Canton, Ohio, reported that much pressure has been ught to bear upon their members by the capitalists after the assassination of President McKinley, but the section is holding its own, having even gained new material; it will contribute \$15 to DAILY PEOPLE by December 1. Los Angeles also sent some money for DAILY PEOPLE under the head of weekly donations, and makes several suggestions upon which action was postponed. Communications about local conditions were received from Syracuse, Cieveland, San Francisco, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Read-

Francisco, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Reading, Watertown, Barre and a number of other places.

The Indiana State Executive Committee asked for aid in organising accions in the state; action laid over. From Philadelphia, Pa., a communication was received, signed by E. Seidel and J. Campbell, both suspended by Section Philadelphia and, upon appeal, reinstated by the Pennsylvania State Executive Committee. The writers set forth that Section Philadelphia, pending decision on an appeal in their case by the section to the general vote of the state, refuses to reinstate them. They ask for a ruling upon the question involved. The N. E. C. rules that, when a section appeals from the decision of the State Committee of the State of the section of t decision of the State Executive Committee reversing its action in a case of peneion or expulsion, such appeal, if limit, acts as a stay, and the suspended or expelled member is not reinstated until the appeal has been decided.

The Texas State Executive Committee

The Texas State Executive Committee sent a communication relative to the whitecapping of Comrade F, D. Lyon at Beaumont. The committee has called upon the Governor of Texas urging procedution of the case, and have from him received information that he has ret a reward of \$150 upon the apprehension of the perpetrators of the crime; also that he will do all in his power to bring the criminals to justice. But the State Exceptive Committee points out that little can be expected from the authorities unecptive Committee points out that little can be expected from the authorities unless they are rigorously pushed, and to do this successfully, funds are needed. Resolved to issue a call to the Party membership to contribute to such fund, and thus assist and strengthen the hands of the Texas comrades.

New Sections were reported organized and chartered at Montgomery County, Pa., and East Livernool. Ohio

Pa., and East Liverpool, Ohio,
Resolved to meet in special session on
Monday, November 11, 8 p. m.,
Julius Hammer, Recording Sec'y.

General Executive Board.

A special meeting of the General Ex-evutive Board was held on Thursday evening, October 3, 1901, withthe fol-lowing members present: Green, Gilhaus, O'Rourke and Brower, Comrade Gil-

munications.—One from District Alliance 4, of Newark, N. J., requesting the Board to revoke the charters of L. A's. 264 and 282. Machinists' Alliances,

Al's. 264 and 282. Machinists' Alliances, as said Local Alliances had been found guilty of compromising with pure and simplers, refusing to alow Socialist agitation, and resigning their right of organization during the Sprague strike.

On motion the request of D. A. 4, was concurred in, and the charter of L. A's. 282 and 264 were revoked.

One from D. A. 4, of Newark, N. J., seconding the resolution, proposed by Local Alliance 356, of Braddock, Pa., to wit: No person expelled from the Socialist Dabor Party shall be a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Received and filed.

On motion the amendment offered by L. A. 356, and endorsed by D. A. 356, and endorsed by D. A. 5. 75, 40 and 4, was ordered sent to a referendum vote of the Local Alliances of the S. T. & L. A. Meeting adjourned.

W. L. Brower, Secretary.

The above report should have been printed carlier, but the General Secretary was ordered to the East and the assistant neglected to send in the report.

The regular meeting of the General Ex-cutive Board was held on October 24, with the following members present: Kats, Green, Gilbaus and Luck. In the absence of the General Secretary, com-rade Pryor acted pro, tem. Comrade rade Pryor acted pro, tem. Luck, chairman.

Luck, chairman.

Communications.—One from Edw.

Kris. of Duluth, Minn., enclosing applications for membership at large for
himself and Comrade Andrew P. Ander. and giving a general report of mat-

tion.—Received and filed, and appli-ns granted.

One from General-Secretary Brower, giving resort of his work though Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Received and filed, and acting secetary instructed to notify General-Secretary Brower to visit the Locals in Connecticut on his

H. Scott.
Jos. Wilson.
David Acaster.
27th Ward Branch. Section Allefrom Karl Mars Labor Club. L. 

ed to communicate with L. A. 355 further on this matter.

Proceeds of Entertainent ....

· Section Allegheny Co., Pa.... Thos, O'Shaunnessy, N. Y. City. E. Schade, Newport News, Va...

Section Newburg, N. Y...... Edward Gidley....

Robert Gregson .....

P. C. Tesson..... Section New Britain, Conn....

Wm. Lipschitz, 26th A. D. N.

Y. City..... Section Philadelphia, Pa. ....

O. Seidel
J. Rainville
Members of L. A. 78, S. T. &

acknowledged, was donated by the following: L. Isel, \$1; R. Gatter, \$1; J. Snyder, 50c.; A. Surke, 50c.; M. Archer, 50c.;

H. Speidel, 50c.; J. Hueftle, 50c.; W. Storch, 50c.) 80th A. D., N. Y. City:

Gold .....

Gillhaus .....

Kowarsky .....

viously acknowledged, was do-nated by the following: Fred Fel-

nated by the following: Fred Fellermann, \$10; S. Langenauer, \$10; J. Areta, \$6; Mat Lechner, \$5; Ch. Stoedel, \$5; Wm. Mentse, \$5; S. J. Busch, \$2; J. A. Holland, \$2; Wm. Walker, \$1; Louis Newhouse, \$1; Ch. Fantone, \$1; Am. Fantone, 50c.; B. Beller, \$1; Am. Fantone, 50c.; B. Beller, \$1;

A. Rossmeisl, \$1; J. Kumpitsch, \$1; H. K. Comeau, 50c.; I. Hart-

enstein, 50c.; A. Gierginsky, \$1; Louis Kumm, \$1; H. Sechtmann,

25c.; O. Gernreich, \$1; A. Kum-pitsch, \$1; S. G. Harrison, \$1;

L. Thompson, \$1; Entertainment Section Hartford, \$23.58; E.

Section Hartford, \$23.58; E. Sache, \$1; O. Brink, 25c.; J. T. Manec, \$2; W. Prescavetz, \$5; Ziegler, 25c.; Chash, 25c.; F. Stasny, 50c.; A. Kumpitsch, 50c.; O. Marte, 25c.; H. Radin, 50c.; J. Littlefield, \$2; E. A. Rydingsward, \$2; Robert Duncan, \$1; Gus, Fischer, \$50c.; C. Schacher, \$1; F. B. Smith, 67c.)

Carl Glerke
Theo. Pickel
Harl. W. Clark

W. E. Miller Wm. F. A. Gierke Carl Koechlin Nich. Staub

ection Peoria, Ill.

3.00

2.00

1.00

2.00

gerand deed not the grade that with

Henry Fishback.

E. T. Smith.

E. K. More.
Charles Miller.

C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal...

Collected after an open air meeting Bradeck Pa ther on this matter.

One from the organizer of D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa., enclosing application for charter for a Mixed Alliance. Received and filed, and charter granted.

One from Joseph Delaney, of Plymouth, Mass., stating that they are organizing a Local of Weavers in that place, and asking information about charter fee, application, etc. Attended to by the Secretary.

Comunications were also received from 

Comunications were also received from Comunications were also received from Erie, Pa., Olneyville, R. I., Tacoma, Wash., Milwaukee, Wis., Bartonville, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., Albany, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., River Point, R. 1 Salem, Mass., Fulton, N. Y., Cleve nd, O., Louisville, Ky., and Lynn, Mass. Godfred Beck.
F. Hanson.
B. Bandrote.
Jos. W. Meckel.
Geo. Anderson.
Walter Nelson.
Leon Greenman.
C. V., Albany, N. Y.
Lager Beer Workers Union, No.
15, Albany, N. Y.
Julius Sheppard, Bridgeport, Ct.,
Six Members of Section Philadelphia, Pa. Mass asking general information, for-warding dues and votes on the consti-

tutional amendment. Charters were granted to Machinists, of Newark, N. J.; Weavers, Plymouth, Mass.; Mixed Alliance, Pittsburg, Pa-

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned. K. Pryor, Acting Secretary.

#### Massachusetts S. E. C.

Meeting of the State Executive Committee of Massachusetts S. L. P., held November 3rd. Walter Deans-Chairman.

Mayo, Christenson, Lyndell, Chernstrom, Walker, Raasch, Beck, Absent, without excuse, Fuglestad.

Communications—From Salem, Som-erville, Lawrence, Gardner, Pittsfield, Worcester, Fall River, Cambridge, order-ing State campaign leaflets.

From Lynn, making request that S. E. C. back all speakers when holding meetings under auspices of the S. L. P., after having been requested not to hold meeting by authorities of cities or towns and make test case in courts when so prevented.

Action:—That S. E. C. endorse and carry out above request. Motion lost 1 for and 7 against. From Springfield, sending stenographic

report of Berry-Hilquit debate also bill for the same.

Action: Secretary instructed to comunicate with F. A. Nagler, and if amount due in bill is not above \$25.00, the financial secretary is to pay that amount. From Everett-\$5.56 on campaign sub-From Boston-\$15.50 on campaign sub-

scription Hsts.
From O'Fihelly of Arlington, and Carlem for due stamps.

From N. E. C., 300 due stamps also explaining about the Workmens' Publishing Co.

Committee Reports-De Leon's lecture per Christensen, accepted as progressive. Rec. Sec. on having State Constitutions

printed. Financial Secretary reports paying M. T. Berry \$96. Headquarters Committee, Section Boston, for room rent for S. E. C. \$4.00, also presuted bill from Haverhill for expenses of John R. Old-ham, from Lynn to Haverhill, Later bill ordered paid.

Financial Secretary presents financial

quarterly reports. Recording Secretary on stenographic reports of De Leon's lecture on "Socialism vs Anarchism." Action—Secretary instructed to forward the same to Labor News Co., under original offer of cost of stenographer's ser-

M. T. Berry, candidate for Governor made report of tour of the tSate and makes recommendation relative to next campaign, also turns in expense account, the same being ordered turned over to

Secretary instructed to call upon all Sections to make return of all subscription lists so that campaign bills can be settled up, also all Sections having De Leon lecture tickets to make returns on

Edwin S. Mayo, 22 Villa avenue. Everett. Rec. Sec'y. H, W. A. Rauset, 369 Columbus, Boston, Mass.

Financial Sec'y.

# SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept, 3, 1901.)	Section San Jose, Cal.
tira bir circular fertir pept, o, 1001.)	J. Zimmer 5.00
Previously acknowledged\$2751.75	E. B. Mercadier 1.00
Theo. Anderson, Sugar Loaf,	F. Hamann 1.00
Minn.,	
Section Pittsfield, Mass 5.00	Louis H. Zimmer 2.00
Henry Piper, Geneva, Ohlo 2.50	
	Total\$3,154.12
Section Minneapolis, Minn.,	
C. A. Johnson 5.00	
Thomas Tolmie	& L. A., in the Daily People of October
J. W. Mahoney	13 were donated by L. A. 78, S. T. &
J. W. Johnson 5.00	L. A.
Daniel M. Lyons 2.00	EDWARD DITTRICH.
Martin Hanson 1.00	Cashier.
W. H. Brown	
Ben Frankford	
Odds	
L. A. Ferris 1.50	Comrades: At the last meeting of the
C. R. Davis	County Committee of Section Allegheny
Charles I and storm	County, S.L.P., the following resolu-
Charles Lundstrom	tions were unanimously adopted:
P. C. Hall	"Whereas, It is absolutely necessary
John Early	for every party member to keep track of
On list of Martin Overby	tor every party member to keep track of
Ole Sigstad	the different events in the economic and
Peter Larson	political field, and,
Louis and Mrs. Ella Reeves	"Whereas, the DAILY PEOPLE is
Cohen 5.00	the only bona fide newspaper which re-
Section Waterbury, Conn 12.20	ports the news from the workingman's
20th A D Brooklyn N V LINE 150	standpoint, and

On list of Martin Overby.....
Ole Sigstad.....
Peter Lárson....
Louis and Mrs. Ella Reeves Michael Kenny .....

F. Clark .....

standpoint, and ...

\*\*TWhereas. Such a newspaper is absolutely necessary to combat the corrupt forces of the Capitalist Class with their "Whereas, By so doing the DAILY PEOPLE is deprived of the advertise-ments which are necessary to keep a Thos. Kenny ..... daily paper agoing and, therefore, has to depend solely upon the comrades and sympathizers, therefore be it Jos. Moonelis.

M. Heyman.

Section Richmond Co., N. Y.,..

B. Clark.

"Resolved, That it is the duty of every comrade to subscribe to the DAILY PEOPLE and to do his utmost to get

PEOPLE and to do his utmost to get his fellow workers to do the same, and be it further

"Resolved. That no member cease a minute in his efforts to make the DAILY PEOPLE self-sustaining."

The County Committee further recommends that, "subscriptions to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE" be embodied under the regular order of business at the Branch meetings, the delegates to report at the meetings of the County Committee the number of subscriptions secured in their respective localities.

should reach at least 5,000 in this County, it was resolved, that a competitive contest be arranged and that a Banner be presented to the Branch securing the most subscriptions. (One yearly subscription to the DAILY being equal to seven yearly subscriptions to the WEEKLY.) It was further recommended that each Branch elect a Canvassing Committee, said committee to do its best to get the WEEKLY PEOPLE readers in their respective vicinities to subscribe to the DAILY PEOPLE; Committees can secure the names and addresses of the readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE at

the County Committee headquarter's. All subscriptions are to go through the gheny County and he to keep track of By order of the County Committee, Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer. Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 7, 1901.

P. S .- After the Branch has taken proper action on this communication, please hang it up in your headquarters. Branches will please send in as soon as possible, the names and addresses of their officers and delegates to the County Committee, for the term commencing January 1, 1902, and ending June 30, 1902, as well as their time and place of meeting.

## Pennsylvania Sections.

Your attention is called to the voting blanks sent out by the State Committee for a general vote on the candidates nominated for State Secretary and members be reported not later than December 3, 1901, to Wm. J. Eberle, 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Eighth Assembly District, New York Regular meeting of the above district will take place Tuesday, November 12, at the club rooms of the Excelsior Literary Society, at 235 E. Broadway, at 8 p.m. Business of importance will be transacted. Members will please make it their duty to attend.

## PRESENTS FOR THE BAZAAR.

The meetings of the Ladies' Auxiliary have so far been well attended. There is still plenty of work for all, and Bama ..... 2.00 those who have not yet been present should make it a point to attend.

The following presents were received during the past week:-Three books and a gents tie, and a box of mantels from Mrs. Hyman, N. Y. City. Pair of fancy silk garters from Mrs. Stodel Ullman, New Haven, Ct. pair of silk garters from Mrs. Stodel Tiedman, New Haven, Ct.: two scarfs from Mrs. Brockman, N. Y. City; two framed pictures from Paul Joseph, Y. City; leather bound copy of Bible Encyclopedia, from Jos. Klein, N. Y. City; Morris Chair, from E. C. Schmidt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; silk upholstered divan, from Mr. Schram, Brooklyn, N. Y.; hand painted sofa pillow and pair of silk suspenders, from Wm. Levitin, Peekskill, N. Y.; eight pieces of fancy work from Mrs. Marie MacDonald, N. Y. City, N. Y.; a number of old coins and old paper money from D. C. Wisner, Richland Center, Pa.,; fancy chair scarf from Mrs. E. A. Carlson, Cleveland, O.

## Chicago Attention!

Section Chicago, S. L. P., will hold public agitation meetings every Sunday 3 P. M., at Anthenaeum Building, 26 E. Van Buren St. Hall 220, 2nd floor. Good speakers. Questions and discussion in-vited. Admission free. Comrades and sympathizers turn out and make these meetings a success.

M. L. Hiltner, Organizer.

## LYON PUND

Previously acknowledged\$8.25
P. R. Demuth, Brooklyn, N. Y 1.00
P. F., Brooklyn, N. Y 2.05
Section So. Norwalk, Conn 6.00
Previously acknowledged         \$8.25           P. R. Demuth, Brooklyn, N. Y.         1.00           P. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.         2.05           Section So. Norwalk, Conn.         6.00           18th A. D., N. Y. City         3.00
Total\$20.30

Through a typographical error in the Daily People of November 3, S. G. Harrison, Hartford, Conn., credited with 85c. instead of 25c. The total is cor-

## CALL FOR GENERAL VOTE.

To the Sections of the Socialist La-

Greetings-The Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith called upon to have their members take a general vote on the candidates nominated for del\_ egate to represent the Socialist Lahor Party at the National conven-tion of the SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE, to be held in Providence, R. I., on December 2nd. One delegate is to be elected, hence let each member vote for one can-

didate. The candidates are: Curran, Thomas, of Section Providence, R. I. Kroll, Charles, of Section Providence, R. J. Schulberg, S., of Section Allegheny County,, Pa.

Enter the vote east for each oppoite his name and report the result to the undersigned not later than FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1901. The following comrades were also nominated but declined the nomin-

ation: De Leon, Daniel; Remmel, Valentine; Sanial, Lucien. For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg. Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 113 Market

Street.
November 17-Jos. Precce, "Old and ceriptions secured in their respective lo-alities.

New Trade Unionism."

November 24-Wm. Adams. "The

Wastes of the Competitive System."

FURTHER RETURNS.

Continued From Page 1.

Webster, Mass., Nov. 11 .- Berry, the S. L. P. candidate, polled 93 votes here: Wrenn, the S. D. P. candidate, 113, Be-fore election day the Kangs boasted that they would surely poll 400 votes. They laim to have a section with 50 member in good standing. They had Dr. Gibbs of Worcester, the Rev. Smith of Pepper ell and Henderson of Boston to speak here during the campaign. The S. L. P. has no organization here and not a bit of S. L. P. agitation was done.

The vote in Toledo is 147; last year 48. In Cincinnati, the vote is 829.

Canton, Ohio.

Juergens, candidate for Governor, S.L. P., received 829 votes in Hamilton County; last year Malloney received 221 votes in the same county.

Erie, Pa., Nov., 10.—The S. L. P. vote in Erie county is 160 last year it was 149. The Social Democrats drop from 291 last year to 168 this year.

Canton, Ohio, Nov., 10.—The S. L. P. polled 106 votes in Stark county last year the vote was 97. According to the capitalist press the vote for the S. L. P. in three counties this year about equals the entire S. L. P. vote of the entire State last year.

#### Cortland, N. Y.

	- The vote in the town of Cortland com-
	plete is as follows:
	County Judge 70
Š	County Clerk 69
	District Attorney 70
	Register 67
	Superintendent of the Poor 70
	Coroner 70
	Member of Assembly 69
	Supervisor 70
	Town Clerks
	Two Justices of the Peace 70-71
	Justice of the Peace to fill Vacancy 71
	Receiver of Taxes 70
1	Three Assessors 71-71-68
i	- 11-11-18

Three Town Auditors..... 71-71-70
Two Overseers of the Poor..... 67-80 Last November our vote in the town was 33. In the spring election that followed our vote was to 45 at the highest The Kangs vote in 1900 was 63: in the spring election that followed their vote rose to about 140, now it went down losing about 50 votes, although they a Democratic job holder at the head of them, and a Republican office holder in the middle. The Democratic job holder have the organized scabbery behind them, heading the County ticket, the Republi-can office holder heading the town ticket, the organized scabbedy making up the rear guard. And yet it did them no good. The "Union Wreckers" doubled their vote and wrecked the hopes of the Kangaroo Social Democrats and incident-ally the hopes of a few political heelers who thought the Labor Movement is a means to climb into some political job. The Kangs expected 350 or 400 votes. Mr. Tabor, whom some Democratic leaders thought to put on the Democratic now a laughing stock. Our boys here making ready for the next battle which will take place next March. The

## Allegheny County, Pa.

There will be a special meeting of the County Committee of Section Allegheny County on Sunday, November 24, at 10.30 a.m.

On Sunday, December 1, at 10.30 a.m., the next regular meeting will be held at which officers for the ensuing term will be elected.

On Thursday, November 14, there will be a meeting of the women at 111 Mar-ket street. Pittsburg, to arrange details for the Thanksgiving Banquet for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

## Municipal Nominations in Haverhill

At the regular meeting of Section Haverhill, held at their headquarters, 120 Merrimack street, the following comrades were nominated as candidates for the municipal election:

For Mayor, James F. Dailey, Aldermen: Ward 1-Lorenze Cyr. Ward 5-Jeremiah H. Buckley.

Councilmen: Ward 5-John J. Shee Ward 5-Michael T. Berry. We will make an effort to make a good showing and are in hopes of increasing

our vote of last year which was 23

## Municipal Campaign Everett. Mass.

Section Everett has made the following nominations for candidates in the city election, December 10, 1901: For Mayor-Albert M. Grant. For Aldermen-Edwin S. Amos P. Joues, W. H. Young. For Common Council: Ward 1-L. H. Englebardt, C. H. Chabot, W. H. Edmondstone.

Ward 3-Joel Miller, Mitchell Jones, Ward 5-8, G. Ferguson, Fred John-School Committee:

Ward 1-Perry Sefron. Ward 3-Alfred E. Jones. At large, W. T. Harkins. Pamphlets Wanted by the Labor

## News Company.

During the Franco-Prussian War the International Workingmen's Association issued two manifestoes. The first one was issued on July 23, 1870, and the second some months later. If any member of the Party has copies of these two manifestoes, he will confer a great favor on the Labor News Company by loan-ing to us for a few days. We wish to make "The Paris Commune," by Karl Marx, as complete as possible, and these two manifestoes are not complete in any book yet published on the Commune. New York Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street.

# Organizer Venl in Illinois.

Secretary.

Peoria, November 14-18, Roanoke, November 15. Moline, November 19-20. Sections are to be ments accordingly.

John D. Goerke, Secretar Sections are requested to make arange-

APRILITA . L. Ja ....

AKRON, OHIO. W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.

Weekly People.

ALBANY, N.Y.
Louis Mader, 134 Perry street.
ALLEGHENY, PA.
R. W. Evans, 1301 Rush street
W. J. Eberle, 12 Hoff street
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Geo. Wayner, 231 N. Second street

Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street, BALTIMORE, MD. Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia ave. BELLEVILLE, 1LL. Walter Gross, 701 Bristow street.

BOSTON, MASS.
W. H. Carroll, 2001 Washington street.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN, J. C. Custer, 422 Main steert, BUENNA VISTA, PA.

W. H. Thomas, BUFFALO, N. Y.: B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway. CANTON, OHIO.:

CANTON, OHIO.:
Chas. Pfirman, 603 Elizabeth street
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.:
John P. Curran, 525 Dexter street.
CHICAGO, ILL.:
C. A. Okerlund, 3:253 Fifth ave.
R. A. Cochrane, 53 Sedgwick St.
Carl Petersen, 2494 Lake street.
R. J. Welch, 560 N. Fulton street R. J. Welch, 560 N. Fulton street

Pullman: - CHULA VISTA, CAL. T. P. Lehau, CINCINNATI, OHIO.:

Otto Miller, 1359 Broadway.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.:
P. C. Christiansen, 9012 Professor st.
Fred Brown, 90 Newark street.
CLINTON, IOWA.:
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Jos. T. Brecka. DETROIT, MICH.: P. Frisema, Jr., 1011 Hancock ave. DULUTH, MINN.:

Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue. EAST ORANGE, N. J.: Louis Cohen, 61 Norman street, DAYTON, OHIO:

Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.;
G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.
ERIE, PA.; Fred. Uhlmann, 656 W. 10th street, EVANSVILLE, IND.;

C. Schand, 17 E. Pennsylvania street. EVERETT, MASS. Abram Miller, 12 Charles street, FALL RIVER, MASS.: Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y. M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pinc street, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.:

J. F. Sloan. HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top

HAVERHILL, MASS.: Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street, HOMESTEAD, PA.: James Lawry, 701 Amity street, HOUSTON, TEXAS: John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Nobit street, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.: J. De Castro,714 W. Railroad street, KANSAS CITY, KAN.:

Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue KERN CITY, CAL. C. D. Lavin. LAWRENCE, MASS. John Howard, 42 Lowell street, LINCOLN, NEB.:

Dr. N. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015. LOS ANGELES, CAL. W. C. Madsen, 2051/2 So. Main street LOUISEVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street. LOWELL, MASS.:

Robt. Owen, 10 Arthur street. LYNN, MASS.: John W. Rayn, 12 Prince street, McKEESPORT, PA.:

John Hobbs, 526 White street. MILFORD, CONN.: Gust Langer, P. O. 774. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Rochus Babnik, 508 Sherman street, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.:

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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: C. E. Patrick, 219 Washington street. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.: Frank Zierer, 137 Neilson street.

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Chas, Zolot, 1511½ Main street,
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Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming street. SAN DIEGO, CAL. George Edwards, 1529 D. street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: John Robertson, 1231 Filbert street. E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street, SAN PERDO, CAL.:

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Alexander Muhlberg.

SAN JOSE, CAL.:

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R. Baker, 1319 Howe St.

WATLRBURY, CONN.:

John Neubert, 39 Charles street,

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Jacob Mires, 1 Moffet street

WILKINSBURG, PA.:

Laz A McConsell Jas. A. McConnell.

WOBURN, MASS.: N. Peter Neilson, 35 Garfield avenue, W.ONSOCKET, R. L.: Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street, YONKERS, N. Y.: Peter Jacobson, 36 Woodworth street.

The Fair of D. A. 15, Pittsburg. All members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., as well as all readers of the Party organs are hereby informed that the Eair of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. will commence Wednesday, Dec. 18th and close Dec. 25th, 1901, and that all donations will be thankfully received and should be sent as early as possible to the Secretary, Wm. J. Eberle, No. 11 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

#### Frank Jordan's Dates, Homeward Bound.

Comrade Frank Jordan, on his way from New York City to Indianapolis will speak at the following places:

Albany, November 16. Troy, November 17-18. Schenectady, November 19, Rochester, November 20, Buffalo, November 21, Eric, November 22.

Cleveland, November 23-24. After Cleveland Jordan will speak in a number of places in the State of Ohio under the auspices of the Ohio State Executive Committee. Henry Kulm.

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